

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1975

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. 67, NO. 77 TWO SECTIONS INTERNATIONAL EDITION 6p IN BRITISH ISLES 5p ELSEWHERE

Ford will accept bigger tax cut

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A key presidential aide says flatly that President Ford is "willing to give ground" to Congress on his tax-cut proposal, "and we'll probably end up with a bigger tax cut than the one the President has proposed."

How much would the President be willing to accept beyond the \$16 billion in favors for relief to individuals (\$12 billion) and to corporations (\$4 billion) is not yet known.

A House bill provides \$19.9 billion in tax cuts and the Senate's approach would come to \$29.3 billion, with both plans more weighted toward the lower income brackets than the President has proposed.

The White House is expecting that it will be faced with a Senate-House compromise that will call for well over \$30 billion in reduced slashes.

On CBS's "Face the Nation," Republican House leader John J. Rhodes held open the door to a possible presidential compromise with Congress on the size of the tax cut — but not unless Mr. Ford got a "hard and fast" agreement from the Democrats that there would be no more new programs.

Mr. Rhodes said it would be difficult for the President to work out such an arrangement, pointing out that it was hard to tell who the leaders would be speaking for the Democrats in Congress on this legislation.

How administration feels
At the moment the administration attitude toward whatever legislation comes out of Congress can be summed up in this way:

- The President wants Congress to move fast above all. He feels that his constant prodding of Congress in this vein is helping to bring about this action.
- Mr. Ford definitely does not want to veto. He believes that the great urgencies involved in providing a stimulus to the economy are the primary factors he must take into consideration in weighing this legislation.

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Patricia Hearst search takes new turns

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco
The long search for missing newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst is back in the headlines with a flurry of speculation, reports, and details which lend new urgency to FBI investigations.

One of the latest figures to emerge in connection with the case is former college athletic director Jack Scott, who telephoned a newspaper reporter late last week in San Francisco and implied that he knew something of Miss Hearst's whereabouts.

Mr. Scott now is being sought for questioning by the FBI, according to widespread reports, as part of a probe into the South Canaan, Pa., farmhouse where, law-enforcement authorities say, Miss Hearst and her two companions, Bill and Emily Harris, appeared to have stayed last September and October.

Miss Hearst and the Harris are self-proclaimed members of the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA).

The farm's owner says he rented the property last June to a woman who identified herself as Micki Scott, Mr. Scott's wife.

College controversy
Now new details of Mr. Scott's background have come to light. Former athletic director at Oberlin College, Ohio, from July, 1972, to January, 1974, he was known for his radical criticism of traditional athletics as too authoritarian, and his militant support of black athletes.

He is said by at least one of his former associates as being given to statements of a violent nature.

After increasing faculty and administration opposition to his approach in running Oberlin's sports programs, Mr. Scott agreed to give up his post before his contract expired.

Robert Fuller, Oberlin College president when Mr. Scott was hired and resigned, refused to answer reporters' questions about Mr. Scott or the circumstances of his leaving.

Another source in the college's administration said the athlete left "bitter and resigned."

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Crossed prows in Persian Gulf—old Arab dhows still sail supertanker waters

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Lisbon's leftward slide—Western concern grows

By Geoffrey Goddard
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

With Easter approaching, the fundamental question in Portugal is: How far left is this traditionally conservative and Roman Catholic country going to go?

In the wake of last week's abortive coup, staged from the right, the radicals of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) running Portugal have:

- Confirmed through the Information Ministry in Lisbon that the Portuguese Government is considering giving the Russians fueling facilities for their merchant fleet in the Portuguese-owned Atlantic island of Madeira.
- Some Soviet merchantmen are intelligence-gathering vessels, and their use of Madeira would give the Russians a toehold close to the strategically important Strait of Gibraltar, western gateway to the Mediterranean.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said of the trend in Portugal: "We are following the developments... with grave apprehension."

Cabinet reshuffle

- Given a blank check to the radical soldier-Prime Minister, Brig. Vasco Goncalves, to carry out a Cabinet reshuffle expected to put leftists in place of the technocrats hitherto in charge of the economic ministries and to bring into the government a representative of the Com-

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Strategically placed: Portugal and its islands

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

What Kissinger still faces if he can win Sinai accord

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Aswan, Egypt
If U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger succeeds in his present arduous mission of bringing about a new Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement, he then will face a rough new stretch of highway in the search for an overall Mideast settlement.

Among the problems looming ahead, the most immediate will lie in Syria.

Egyptians, Israelis, Americans, and also the Palestinians are well aware that if Syrian President Hafez al-Assad gets no territory back from Israel in the current round of Kissinger-sponsored bargaining, he will not want to participate in a resumed Geneva peace conference. Nor will he renew the mandate, when it expires in May, of the 1,340-man UN observer force in the Golan Heights.

The Israeli and Syrian armies then would face each other without the UN buffer between them. The Syrian

Army includes a 9,000-man Palestinian commando force whose leaders are discussing closer links with Syria.

Another potential problem for Israel arises from the apparent reconciliation of Iran and Iraq at the recent summit meeting in Algiers of OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries).

If this reconciliation is carried through it will mean the Kurdish people fighting a separatist war in northern Iraq will lose Iranian support.

Under the agreement reached by the Shah of Iran and Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein Takriti at Algiers, the Iranian border is to be closed by April 1, and Iranian supplies to the Kurds will stop.

Doubtful asylum
The Kurdish rebels and their grizzled warrior chief, General Barzani, then will have to choose between surrender in Iraq, a doubtful asylum in Iran, or a grim stand in their high mountains with a sealed border at their backs.

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U.S. airlift aim: 'leap to Israel,' bypass bases

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The U.S. Air Force, trying to overcome obstacles to resupplying Israel in any future Mideast war and looking to the future of NATO — is moving to expand its already massive military-airlift capacity.

One Pentagon officer calls this the "most comprehensive" development program for U.S. airlift plans in several decades.

An expanded U.S. airlift capacity for flying troops and equipment abroad, the Pentagon argues, will enable the military to be more "flexible" in combat situations, and less dependent on use of overseas bases.

The successful resupply effort to Israel in late 1973 was made possible primarily because of the refueling point in the Portuguese Azores, and because the Israelis were able to quickly refuel U.S. planes at their end. Now, however, the new leftist government in Portugal raises the question of continued U.S. use of the Azores.

- The Pentagon is seeking funds to make technical modifications (such as stretching of the fuselage and adding refueling capabilities) in some of its cargo planes.
- Pentagon planners are mulling the possibility of some type of "airlift expansion legislation" along the lines of the Marine Act that would provide incentives to civilian aircraft manufacturers to make wide-bodied commercial jets that could be quickly converted to military airlift use on short notice.

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Why Phnom Penh line still holds

Eyewitness report shows a stalemate of weakened forces

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
If it were part of the United States Army, the Cambodian 7th Infantry Division would have long ago been written off as "combat ineffective."

That is the term used to describe a unit that has taken such heavy losses in combat that it has to be withdrawn from the field. The 7th Division fighting to the north of Phnom Penh, has been under more sustained pressure from Communist-led insurgents over the past 2½ months than any other Cambodian division. The Army has a total of four divisions and a number of independent infantry brigades, but they are all now badly understrength thanks to a steady attrition in combat, desertions, and a far-from-perfect system for replacing losses.

As part of a shakeup in the Cambodian officer corps, a younger man was recently appointed to try to put the 7th Division back together again. He is Brig. Gen. Khy Hak, a small, wiry, and intense man known for sticking it out at the front with his troops in the worst of times. He has been wounded six times in five years with his last session in the hospital ending just a few weeks ago.

One of the many questions being asked at the moment in Phnom Penh is: Can Khy Hak keep what remains of the 7th Division going? When asked by journalists how he is doing, the general is cautious, and well he might be. He does not have much to work with. The 7th Division ought to number at full strength more than 9,000 men. It is now down to less than 25 percent of that.

Something like 1,000 men have deserted over the past several months, and many more than that have been killed and wounded. One of the division's three brigades has been completely encircled for weeks now and depends on air drops for its supplies.

[In one of their first successes in weeks, government troops were reported by Reuters on Saturday to have achieved their goal of recapturing the strategically located town of Tuol Leap. The town is only a few miles north of the capital and is believed to have been used by the insurgents as an artillery and rocket-firing base. Only light resistance was reported, with the insurgents apparently breaking off contact.]

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By William Oakes

Mansfield-Sihanouk link?

Sihanouk's terms for peace role

Mansfield relays ex-ruler's offer

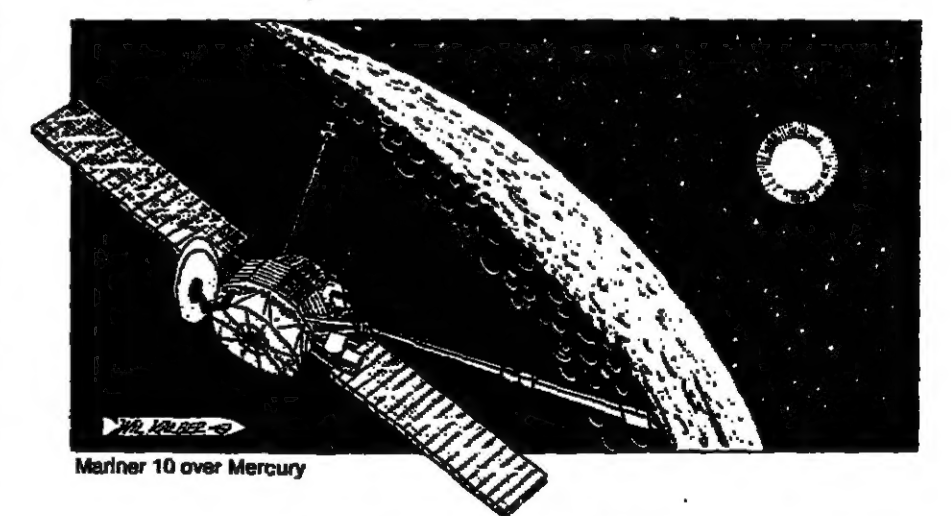
By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D) of Montana has a personal 20-year contact with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, exiled Cambodian leader now in Peking, and assures Congress that Prince Sihanouk will undertake peace negotiations under certain conditions.

Prince Sihanouk's conditions, Mr. Mansfield says, are withdrawal of top leaders of the Lon Nol government. "He says," says Mr. Mansfield, "that if we will care of them, if they will leave the country, he will be willing to enter into talks with those in a lower bracket, that there will be no bloodshed, and that once again Cambodia might become a haven of stability."

Others report, however, that Prince Sihanouk no longer controls the Khmer Rouge guerrillas and that the real leader is Kieu Samphan, former member of the Cambodian National Assembly and now Defense Minister and commander-in-chief, supported by Hanoi.

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Mariner 10 over Mercury

Just sailing along on the 'breeze'

Superb photos of Mercury after 500 days in space

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Sailing the solar "breeze" past sun-scorched Mercury, the U.S. Mariner 10 has sent back what may be the clearest photos ever taken of an alien world — and has also gathered data which may help clear up the mysteries of the magnetic shield which protects earth.

Monday, March 17, is Mariner's 500th day in space. Despite many difficulties, Jet Propulsion Laboratory controllers in Pasadena succeeded in getting the weary spacecraft to run through its paces.

A dead spot in its antenna and loss of compressed gas which controls Mariner's position were two of the problems that were surmounted.

To keep the spacecraft properly oriented, guidance controllers on earth took advantage of the solar wind. This is the name given to a continuous stream of particles flung out into the solar system by the sun.

By adjusting the position of the paddle-like solar panels they were able to "sail" this "wind."

Craters studied
The new pictures being radioed back to earth will add to the 3,000 already taken of Mercury. These have revealed a heavily cratered surface which bears distinct resemblance to the moon and Mars. Planetary scientists feel that these often titanic craters bear mute testimony of an era when the solar system was filled with thousands of meteorites from which the planets formed.

Prominent planetary scientist Bruce Murray of CalTech is sure that earth was hit by the same meteoritic rain as fell on Mercury, the moon, and Mars. But here the action of air, water, and life have erased traces of the rain.

Besides the meteor bombardment, there is another link between Mercury and the earth. They both have magnetic fields.

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Wilson takes Labour out on Euromarket limb

Revised terms remove some objections, but party could be split and government leadership lost if national vote goes awry

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
British Prime Minister Harold Wilson opens a campaign this week that will test his leadership of the Labour Party to the utmost.

His Cabinet will recommend, probably on Tuesday, that Britain remain in the European Community, initiating a three-month campaign for a "yes" vote in the referendum the government plans to hold in mid-June.

The Opposition Conservatives are not really a problem, although they do have within their ranks a group known as "Conservatives Against the Treaty of Rome." Enoch Powell, the

most prominent Conservative opponent of the Common Market, left the party a year ago and now sits with the Unionists of Northern Ireland.

It is from within the Labour Party itself, and from the trade unions, upon whose electoral and financial support the party depends, that Mr. Wilson faces his greatest challenge on the issue of Britain in Europe. This is why the Prime Minister has so carefully avoided declaring his own position since he took office over a year ago.

Favorable terms

But the long process of renegotiation — of spelling out the terms that would enable Britain to stay in the Common Market — ended at the summit meeting of the nine European

Community heads of government in Dublin last week. Mr. Wilson has obtained pretty much the terms he wanted, terms which may not persuade committed anti-Europeans in his party, but which he considers he can take to the country with a fair prospect of obtaining a "yes" majority.

Furthermore, Labour's year in office, its direct governmental experience of how the Common Market works, has changed the opinions of some former anti-Market ministers. Fred Peart, Agriculture Minister, is one of these. He used to attack the market's Common Agricultural Policy as a scheme designed to keep food prices high and to prevent Britain from buying cheap grain at world prices.

Today world food prices are higher than those within the Common Market. The European Commission in Brussels has bowed to British insistence that internal surpluses of butter and meat should be made available at low cost to consumers within the Common Market instead of being dumped abroad, as formerly.

Mr. Peart has found that politicking and bargaining within the European Council of Ministers can work as often in his favor as against it, and he has played a leading role in fashioning some of the midnight compromises for which Brussels has become famous.

Collective decision

Still, it is estimated that up to eight of Mr. Wilson's 23 ministers will oppose the Common Market. Traditionally no vote is taken at Cabinet meetings: It is the Prime Minister who sums up the "sense" of the meeting. He can therefore present his recommendation to Parliament as the collective decision of the Cabinet.

Once the referendum campaign is on, however, Mr. Wilson has specifically pledged that ministers will be free to campaign for or against membership in the Common Market. Pro-market, like Home Secretary Roy Jenkins and Prices Secretary Shirley Williams, have already fired the opening shots in speeches in West Germany commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Anglo-German Society.

Edward Heath, deposed leader of the Conservatives, and the man who took Britain into the Common Market four years ago, was also present at the anniversary banquet and gave a major speech reiterating his faith in Europe.

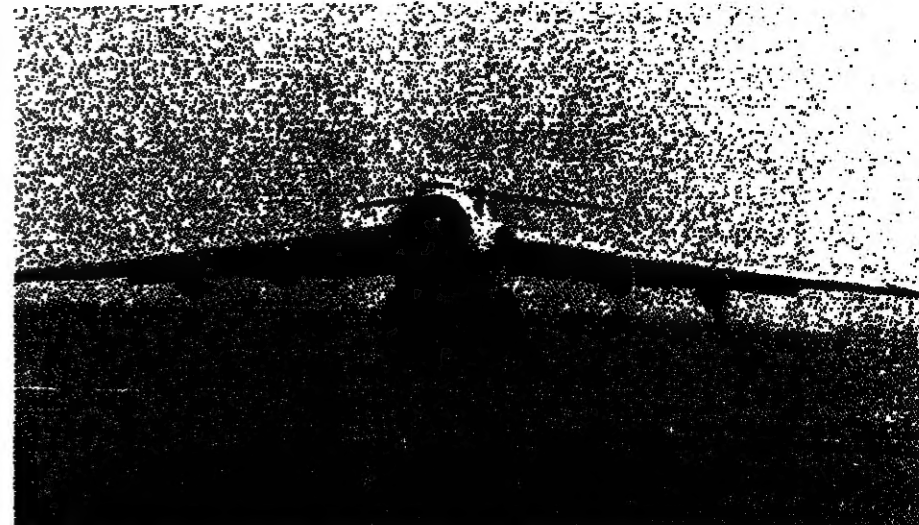
Many trade unions, meanwhile, are openly anti-market, although some may undoubtedly be persuaded to go along with Mr. Wilson, should he put the case to them firmly enough.

Neutral ground

So far Mr. Wilson has kept the Labour Party together because he himself has occupied neutral ground between the pro- and anti-market groups. Once he declares himself, can he persuade Labour's left wing to continue to accept his leadership overall, while it opposes him on the Common Market issue alone?

Mr. Wilson's calculation appears to be that the "yesses" will win the referendum, and that the Labour left, being pledged to accept the verdict of the voters, will then return to the fold.

But the division over Europe has been so deeply felt over so long a period within Labour ranks that some commentators wonder whether the party can survive the additional strains imposed by the referendum campaign.



C-5 cargo jet: helping to cut overseas bases?

*U.S. airlift 'to bypass bases'

Continued from Page 1

The idea is expected to be taken up in hearings before a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee within the next several months.

The Air Force is developing a new medium-range cargo aircraft (called the AMST) that would be in the range of currently existing C-130 cargo aircraft, only more modern. The Pentagon received \$25 million on the project in fiscal 1974, plus another \$55.8 million this year. It is now asking Congress for \$86 million for fiscal 1976 to continue development of prototypes by Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas.

Finally, under steps taken last year, the Air Force's Military Airlift Command (MAC) has had its number of planes doubled to roughly 874 aircraft, with another 248 commercial jets available that could be "called up" if needed in a crisis situation.

Supplies rushed

At the same time, Washington has been rushing large supplies of U.S. military equipment to Israel, in effect "stockpiling" the equipment there to reduce the need for resupply if another war breaks out.

Whether Congress will go along with the Pentagon's plans — running into millions of dollars over the next several years — is the key question now facing top MAC officers.

By one estimate, MAC now has some 70 C-5 Galaxy airlift cargo jets, 234 C-141 Starlifters, and 230 C-130 Hercules. It also has another 340 C-130s, C-7s and C-123s that were absorbed in a consolidation move late last year from the Air Force's Tactical Air Command.

At the same time, under a program called CRAF the Pentagon can call up 246 commercial jets on short notice.

In all, MAC now has a force of 125,000 men, with 81,000 on active duty and another 44,000 reservists. Total budget: \$2.2 billion annually.

Under the planned changes, for

example, the giant C-141 Starlifter jets, if modified for refueling (and if there were a wide-bodied refueling tanker) could be given a range that would let the plane fly nonstop to Europe, Korea, China, and North Africa.

*Ford will accept bigger tax cut

Continued from Page 1

Thus, unless he becomes convinced that the congressionally sanctioned tax cut is so large that it will place an unbearable burden on the deficit — and an intolerable strain on inflation — he probably will sign the legislation.

Question of timing

If a presidential veto is to come, it probably will be directed at the Democratic-engineered measure (passed in the House and still to be acted on in the Senate) which provides \$5.9 billion for 900,000 new public-service jobs.

The President is convinced that this legislation could not be implemented in time to give the immediate stimulus to the economy which he feels is so urgently needed.

Also, he believes that this legislation might well become permanent — going beyond the current emergency and thereby building a spending element into the economy which he thinks would be highly inflationary.

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Published daily except Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and at additional mailing offices.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Postpaid in the United States, its possessions, and all countries throughout the world: One year \$22, six months \$12.50; three months \$6.25; single copy, 15 cents. Airmail delivery rates on request.

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Prehistoric fossil shows great size

How did those flapping giants fly?

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Remember those flying dinosaurs which flapped awkwardly through many a movie matinee?

Did you ever wonder how such ungainly looking creatures flew? Scientists who bother themselves about such things have been scratching their heads over this question for some time now.

Fact, in this instance, is much more breathtaking than cinema. The biggest flying reptile yet discovered must have had a wingspan greater than a jet fighter: somewhere between 35 and 60 feet. Fossils of this giant beast were found several years ago by Douglas A. Lawson, now a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley, who was searching the Big Bend country of Texas (southwest Texas). A report on the discovery was published recently in Science magazine.

Because only four bones were found, Mr. Lawson's "Texas Pterosaur" has not thrown much light on the mysteries surrounding these flying reptiles. Indeed, by its very size — about twice that of the largest pterosaur previously discovered — this creature has increased the confusion about the central question: Just how did these prehistoric flyers take off?

This is a problem, says Dr. Eugene Gaffney of the American Museum of

Natural History, because their skeletons are not designed for the extra-strong flapping muscles found in birds.

"But bats don't have these muscles and they fly," he adds.

Although bats seldom land on the ground, they can scamper about without too much difficulty. They take to the air again by springing straight up. But imagine a dinosaur about the size of a modern glider folding back its wings, leaping into the air, and soaring off!

Mathematical studies of the long, thin wings of these flying reptiles have found that they are best suited for soaring. Modern sailplanes have proven that it is possible to travel hundreds of miles simply by plying

the air currents. The graceful albatross can glide for hours across the sea scarcely flapping its wings but has great difficulty taking off unless there is a wind blowing.

Most found near coast

Most pterosaur remains have been found in coastal regions. Some have long, interlocking teeth which scientists take as evidence that they ate fish. This has led to the speculation that they perched on cliffs, swooped down to snag fish near the surface, and returned without landing.

The Texas Pterosaur, however, lived quite a distance from the coast of his time. Because of the bones of other dinosaurs found with it, it may have been a carrion eater like vultures and condors which also soar.

The biggest uncertainty in the whole debate on how pterosaurs launched themselves into the air centers on the question of weight. They had hollowed out bones for lightness. But their weight is impossible to estimate well enough to determine how high they could climb by flapping their wings.

These giant, flying reptiles died out about 60 million years ago, along with the last of the dinosaurs. At that time, for no known reason, as much as 80 percent of all the living things on earth became extinct.

After their demise, the skies were clear for the early birds who themselves evolved from reptile ancestors.

Recipe correction

On last Thursday's food page there was a mixup in directions in recipes for Sour Cream Apple Squares and Ham and Eggs Crescent Pizza, prize-winners at the Pillsbury Bake-Off, and for Tuna Pancake Sandwiches. The correct recipes will appear on the food page next Thursday.

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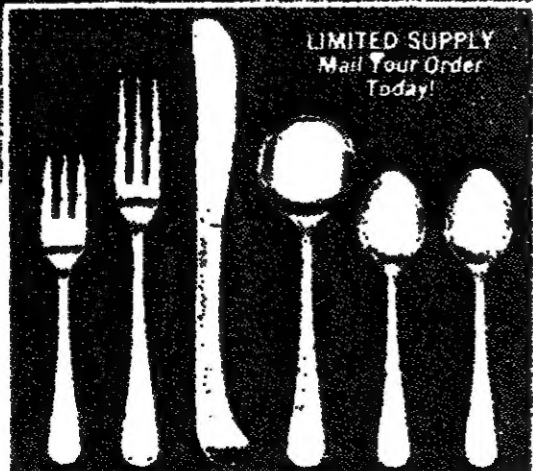
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How a "free" checking account can actually lose you \$500 a year

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By Roderick MacArthur

CHICAGO — Millions of Americans today consider themselves lucky to have a so-called "free" checking account. But what they don't realize is that many are actually letting \$100, \$300, even \$500 or more in hard cash slip through their fingers every year. This is because, although the checks are free, their account isn't earning them one cent in interest.

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Congress giving vets more than Ford asks

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago Congress is giving veterans more than President Ford recommends — again. This time Congress is ignoring a quest from the President to cancel March 17 funds already approved for a program credited with significantly increasing the number of veterans attending college. Although there have been some uses of abuse of the program funds, a White House request to cancel the college-recruitment drive appears to be based on the President's desire to it back wherever he can on federal spending.

Under the veterans "cost of instruction" program, funded by the U.S. Office of Education (OE), some 1,800 veterans affairs coordinators work in colleges to help more veterans get a college education. (Most veterans are eligible for financial assistance from the Veterans Administration [VA] to further their education.)

Enrollment increases
The number of veterans enrolled in college increased 43 percent from fall 1973 to fall 1974, according to a survey by U.S. colleges by Dr. George S. Veston of Southwestern College in Tulsa, Okla., near San Diego.

But, as Dr. Veston and others point out, many veterans enroll in college because they are jobless, not because of the recruitment program at the colleges.

One of the program's main values, says Sen. Allan Cranston (D) of California, sponsor of the bill that started it lies in helping high school

dropouts prepare for college. Nearly 700,000 Vietnam veterans are high-school dropouts who so far have made no use of VA education or job-training benefits he says.

Some abuses uncovered

Meanwhile some abuses have been uncovered of the recruitment program. A veterans affairs coordinator was suspended earlier this year from Malcom X. College in Chicago after the school discovered allegedly false reports were being submitted on the number of veterans enrolled.

(Colleges participating in the OE program get funding based on veteran enrollment.)
The Office of Education has found discrepancies in use of funds for the veterans program at the north campus of Denver's Community College. The alleged abuse of funds is "flagrant" but small in amount, says Dr. Walter Gale, who directs the OE program.

On some other campuses, "too much travel" has been financed by program funds, he says. "We're tightening up on our new regulations." Most of the money is being spent correctly, he says, relying on the findings of federal audits. But the Monitor has learned that such audits are infrequent. Many colleges have not been audited since the program began.

Meanwhile, VA surveys of colleges are made only about "once every four years" where more than 300 veterans are enrolled, says Halsey Dean, chief of appraisal and compliance for the VA. His staff uncovered some 1,700 discrepancies of funds last year, though few cases of "deliberate" fraud were found, he says.

New ball may iron out golf kinks

By David F. Sellers
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Would those early Scots who pioneered golf by clubbing leather balls stuffed with feathers approve of what two California scientists have just done?

Hard to tell. But the revolutionary new golf ball the two have developed is being greeted with a dour skepticism by U.S. Golf Association (USGA) officials.

Part of the suspicion may come because Fred E. Holmstrom, a physicist at San Jose State University, and Daniel A. Nepela, a chemist with IBM, are not golfers. Yet they have patented a golf ball design which they claim will reduce substantially hooking and slicing. And the ball meets present USGA standards.

The two scientists conceived the idea over lunch after discovering an article on the aerodynamics of golf balls. Perfecting it took two years of spare time and \$2.75 in materials.

This new golf ball is obviously different. The dimples that cover the entire surface of a normal golf ball only band its equator. Two ends are smooth.

Feathers extinct

Not until the late 1800s were leather golf balls replaced by dimple-covered, firmer spheres. The longer-lasting balls had been around in a smooth form for some time, but without dimples they could not compete. But adding indentations caused the balls to float and soon the old "featheries" became extinct. Shortly thereafter, the modern, rubber-band centered golf ball was invented in America.

According to the USGA's technical director, Frank Thomas, these dimples have the twin effect of giving a properly hit golf ball lift and less air



resistance than a smooth surfaced ball. But they also increase a ball's tendency to curve right or left if it is hit off center. The new design attempts to counteract this curving effect while sacrificing the least possible distance. Its key is a slight redistribution of weight. The smooth ends are heavier. So when struck by a club, it spins faster. If a smooth end is placed facing the golfer on a tee, then this faster vertical spin acts like a gyroscope and keeps the smooth ends in position to counteract hooking and slicing.

Loss in range

Mr. Holmstrom admits that cutting down on the number of dimples means a loss in range, but feels this can be corrected by designing differently shaped indentations.

But even if planned USGA tests back up these claims, Mr. Thomas implies that the association may not approve the ball.

"If any ball is going to ruin golf, we are concerned. If it helps people play better, that's fine. But if it takes away the challenge, we will not okay it. Without the challenge, everyone would probably switch to tennis."

The guardians of golf have already disapproved such inventions as putters on wheels and tees that ensure the ball is hit squarely. They feel that golf's popularity lies in its difficulty.

But Professor Hammond claims he and Mr. Nepela have been plagued with requests. "There are plenty of Sunday golfers who play for the fresh air and exercise. Those are the people who will be interested, not the pros," he says.

Watergate 'reforms' take root slowly

New Federal Elections Commission marks 5 months of nonexistence

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington The Watergate-inspired Federal Elections Commission (FEC) has just marked a melancholy anniversary: five months of nonexistence.

President Ford, signing the law which created the watchdog commission Oct. 15, said that "the times demand this legislation."

Five months later the commission has yet to seat its first member, collect its first budgetary dollar, hire its first employee, or draft its first regulation.

Congressional sources now say it may not come into being until after the first election campaigns and financial reports it is supposed to monitor.

Easy approval seen

The six commission nominees are expected to win House of Representatives committee approval Monday, March 17, but final congressional confirmation may not come until May 1.

That would be three weeks after presidential candidates and others begin disclosing their finances to the commission, and two days after the first election under the new law (to fill a congressional vacancy in California). The campaign for another vacant seat, to be filled May 27 in Chicago, would be well under way.

"It's not set up by April 1," warns a Republican congressional aide who worked on the law, "the whole ball game may be over before we start, and we may end up with chaos."

Hopes constantly dashed

Implementation of the reform commission — heralded as the most positive legacy of the Watergate scandals — at virtually every step has dashed some of the hopes of its architects.

Slow pace. The two nominations from the House of Representatives took 3½ months, and those from the White House 4½ months. The Senate, its Rules Committee preoccupied with the disputed New Hampshire senatorial election, has not scheduled hearings on the six nominations. Action now faces the further delay of a two-week Easter recess.

Disappointing nominees. The choice of four former congressmen, a labor lawyer, and a Republican women's leader draws charges of cronyism and (from Common Cause, the public-interest lobby) of "a retirement home for defeated congressmen."

Nominees on defensive

The nominees disagree. One of the defeated congressmen, former Rep. Robert O. Tamm (D) of Rhode Island, told the House Administration Committee last week that "my experience as an elected official will serve me well in interpreting, drafting, and enacting [election] rules and regulations."

The nature of the \$38,000-a-year jobs themselves may be a deterrent. One critic of the nominees says: "The jobs are not the most visible, glamorous in the world." President Ford is said to have been turned down by six more prominent nominees, including former Republican national chairman Ray C. Bliss and former Sen. Marlow W. Cook (R) of Kentucky, before finally picking two ex-congressmen.

All six nominees are expected to be confirmed easily, drawing no more than 30 or 40 dissenting votes in the 435-member House.

Underfunding. President Ford is asking only one-half of the money authorized by Congress for the commission's first fiscal year (\$2.5 million of \$5 million). But one Capitol Hill source sees "a decent chance" of Congress freeing more money.

Slaying of government critic ignites stormy reaction in Kenya

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya Kenya is deep in the throes of self-examination in the wake of the mysterious slaying of a prominent political figure and government critic.

Circumstances surrounding the death of Josiah M. Kariuki, member of Parliament and former assistant government minister, have sparked unusually outspoken questions and comments in Parliament.

Serious criticism of some of the nation's basic institutions also have been aired in the chamber in recent days.

Members have called for a thorough investigation of the apparent assassination of Mr. Kariuki, along with an inquiry as to whether or not it was a politically motivated act, as some have suggested it might be.

They also asked for an investigation of police handling of the case. Mr. Kariuki's body was in a Nairobi morgue, unidentified, at the moment that Vice-President and Home Affairs Minister Daniel Arap Moi was telling Parliament the police were bending every effort to locate the missing parliamentarian but that his whereabouts were unknown.

Mr. Kariuki's wife identified the body only after she and some of Mr. Kariuki's friends were initially barred from the mortuary.

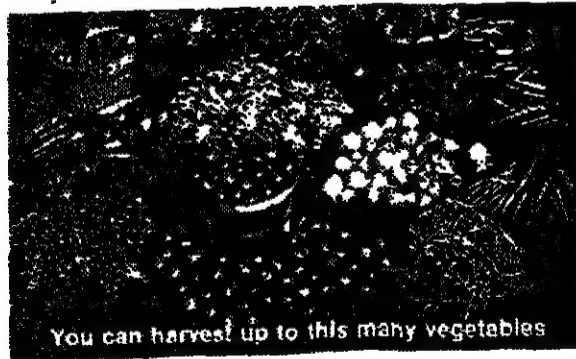
Well-known in Kenya's foreign community, Mr. Kariuki had visited the United States several times. He was pointedly dropped from Cabinet ranks after last October's general election, and some construed this as a government warning.

He had advocated sweeping land reform and also a free education system for Kenya.

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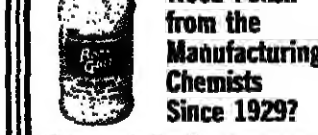
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Inside the news—briefly

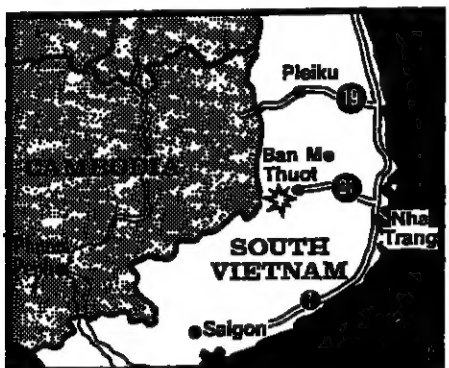
WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Senate panel to study U.S. arms sales abroad

Washington
A Senate subcommittee announced Sunday it will conduct an in-depth investigation of arms sales to foreign countries in an effort to bring the program under more effective congressional control.
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance and Economic Policy, said the panel will conduct extensive hearings and a possible staff study of U.S. arms sales policy.

Saigon shifts command from Pleiku to coast

Saigon
The possibility of a North Vietnamese onslaught in the embattled central highlands forced South Vietnam to shift part of its regional command headquarters from Pleiku to Nha Trang on the coast Saturday and forced the



U.S. Embassy to evacuate almost all Americans from the area, reliable sources and officials said.
The command's move from the strategic inland city reflects the pressure of heavy fighting and the cutting of highways 19 and 21. Loss of Pleiku would mean virtual loss of the central highlands to the invaders and a splitting of the country.
Also in the central highlands to the south of Pleiku, fighting swirled around the embattled provincial capital of Ban Me Thuot. Field reports said hundreds of government reinforcements, as well as artillery pieces, were helicoptered to the area, about 135 miles north of Saigon. A 300-man garrison with artillery 25 miles northwest of Ban Me Thuot fell to a tank-led North

Vietnamese attack. Viet Cong representatives in Saigon claimed over the weekend that their troops already controlled the beleaguered city.

French newsmen killed in Saigon

Saigon
Saigon police shot and killed French newsmen Paul Leandri after he tried to drive out of a compound where he was summoned for questioning about one of his stories, authorities said here Saturday.
The death of Mr. Leandri, whose bullet-pierced car crashed into a pillar of the main gate at national police headquarters Friday, drew protests from the French Government, Agence France Presse, and the International Press Institute, which assailed the "absolutely unqualified attitude of the Saigon police."

South Vietnamese officials were described as "worried and embarrassed" by the affair.
Police said Mr. Leandri became belligerent when they tried to question him about the source of a dispatch on the battle for the central-highlands city of Ban Me Thuot. He jumped into his car and sped away after he was threatened with arrest for allegedly damaging office equipment, when he became angered during interrogation, police said. A communiqué said two warning shots were fired in the air and three shots were fired at the tires of his auto.

Future of Onassis shipping empire

London
Aristotle Socrates Onassis, a Greek shipping magnate once described by Winston Churchill as "a man of mark," apparently left one-fourth of his estimated \$500 million estate to his American widow, the former Jacqueline Kennedy, and three-fourths to his daughter Christina. This would be in accordance with Greek law, although by citizenship Mr. Onassis, who died in Paris March 15, was an Argentinian.
Monitor correspondent Takashi Oka writes that Mr. Onassis, who counted among his friends celebrities from many different fields, started his business career as a night telephone switchboard operator in South America after emigrating from his Turkish-

occupied home city, Smyrna. Following his own precept of borrowing big and repaying promptly, he built up one of the world's largest shipping fleets.
In 1968 Mr. Onassis started the world by taking as his second wife Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of President Kennedy. His daughter Christina is expected soon to announce her engagement to Peter Goulandris, scion of another Greek shipping family.

Britain's most popular politician: Mrs. Thatcher

London
Margaret Thatcher, leader of the opposition Conservative Party, is Britain's most popular politician, according to a Harris poll published here in the Daily Express.
After just 31 days as Tory leader, she had taken her party to an 8 percent



lead over Prime Minister Harold Wilson's ruling Labour Party in popularity, the poll said.
In the personal popularity stakes, the poll found 43 percent favoring Mrs. Thatcher as prime minister, 33 percent for Mr. Wilson, 12 percent for Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe, and 12 percent for others.
In the party contest, the Conservatives scored 47.5 percent to Labour's 39.5, with the Liberals getting 11.5 percent and others 1.5.

U.S. Customs helps in oil-pricing probe

Washington
United States custom agents in 40 ports are investigating possible plots by importers to inflate oil prices during the

Arab oil embargo, it was disclosed Sunday.

The agents are sifting through masses of documents to find out whether they were forged to show false countries of origin for oil cargoes, a Custom Service spokesman said.
The investigation, which began last August, covers the period of the Arab oil embargo, when the cost of oil to American consumers rocketed. At that time there were wide disparities in prices charged by the oil-producing countries. "It is a major case," spokesman Mark McCormick said in an interview.

Ford to ask Congress for more Cambodia aid

Washington
The Ford administration is reportedly considering asking Congress for at least \$421 million in new military aid for Cambodia as soon as the fight is settled over the effort to give that country \$222 million in immediate emergency help.
Congressional sources confirmed over the weekend that State Department officials have indicated that a new aid program is in the planning stage for the fiscal year starting July 1.
The request probably will be submitted formally within the next two weeks with the exact time depending on the finish of debate over the current emergency aid bill.

North Vietnam accused of bad faith on MIAs

Washington
The White House has accused North Vietnam of bad faith and an appalling lack of humane feeling in hinting it would trade information on American servicemen missing in action (MIAs) in Indo-China for an end to military aid to South Vietnam.
The hint was contained in a letter from North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Dui Trinh to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts dated Jan. 21 and made public March 14.
Presidential press secretary Ron Nessen said the reported offer was a total violation of the Paris peace accords. The United States has no hard evidence that any of the missing Americans are still alive, Mr. Nessen said.

CIA role denied in Mexico incident

Mexico City
A U.S. Embassy official denied over the weekend that the Central Intelligence Agency manipulated students who shouted down President Luis Echeverria and chased him from the University of Mexico campus with a barrage of rocks, bottles, and bricks.
Mr. Echeverria, slightly injured when hit on the head by one of the rocks as



he and his party fled the campus, had told the students, amid shouts of "assassin," that they were "manipulated by the CIA." He told them they also were resorting to tactics used by Nazis and Fascists.
Mr. Echeverria went to the campus apparently to try to win support of students who still are angry over the slaying of at least 50 persons in 1968 when soldiers opened fire on a Mexico City student rally. Mr. Echeverria was then interior minister, in charge of internal security.

War correspondents get new recognition

Geneva
The international diplomatic conference on the updating of the Geneva war conventions has agreed in committee to extend protection to all journalists officially recognized as being engaged in dangerous missions, conference sources said Sunday. Such journalists would have to carry a special identity card, the details of which have been unanimously adopted by the ad hoc committee, they added.
This card stipulates that a newsman carrying it should be recognized as a journalist engaged on a dangerous mission in an area of armed conflict and that he should be treated as a civilian, the sources said.

MINI-BRIEFS

Hussein to visit U.S.
King Hussein of Jordan has accepted Henry A. Kissinger's invitation to visit Washington by the end of next month, the U.S. Secretary of State said in Amman, Jordan, Sunday.

Oil-price curb sought
Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D) of Minnesota said Sunday in Washington he will introduce a bill to prohibit President Ford from entering into any international agreements to establish a floor price for oil during the next 90 days. Only Congress has the authority to approve such agreements, he said.

Sea-mining recompense
Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim suggests that when deep-sea mining of various minerals drives the world price down, industrial consumer countries should compensate developing producer countries for their losses. His suggestion is in a 17-page report issued for consideration in the 150-nation UN Conference on the Law of the Sea resuming this week in Geneva.

Dean to end tour
John W. Dean III, former White House counsel, told a college audience Saturday night in Santa Ana, Calif., that he was ending his college lecture tour because his fees were creating more of an issue than what he was saying about Watergate.

Larue sentenced
Former Nixon re-election campaign aide Frederick C. Larue has been sentenced to six months in prison for conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Watergate cover-up. After imposing the sentence, Watergate Judge John J. Sirica denied a new trial for convicted Watergate burglar James McCord.

Kuwait 'ease-up'
The wealthy oil emirate of Kuwait imposed a temporary ban on all dollar transactions over the weekend to ease pressure on the U.S. currency. Egypt's official Middle East News Agency reported. The move followed by one day Saudi Arabia's decision to unpeg its currency from the dollar, in effect revaluing the riyal by 2.3 percent against the U.S. currency.

*What Kissinger still faces

Continued from Page 1
The significance for Israel of this is that nine of Iraq's 12 divisions, which have been pinned down by the Kurdish war, could be freed to bolster any new Arab war effort against Israel.
In October, 1973, the Iraqis were able to muster less than three divisions to send to battle in Syria. With new Soviet tanks and aircraft, Baghdad now could assemble a powerful force.
Much would then depend on whether King Hussein of Jordan would permit the Iraqis, whose armor was decimated by Israeli air strikes in Jordan in the June, 1967, war, to use his territory again. King Hussein might be favorably influenced toward this by a rapprochement under way between Iraq and his best and richest Arab ally, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.
This would strengthen the Arab front by ending rivalry in the Persian Gulf between the radical Iraqis and the monarchist Saudis. The Iraqis already have ended their hostile radio propaganda against King Faisal.
But perhaps a still more fundamental danger to Israel lies in the attitude of the U.S. Congress and in the Arab conviction that the hitherto solid will of Congress to support Israel is flagging.
Recently in Damascus, Syrian President Assad said in effect to Secretary Kissinger:
"We have seen your Congress and your public opinion drop your other allies."
"They forced you out of Vietnam."

*Sihanouk's terms for peace role

Continued from Page 1
Senator Mansfield's injection of himself into the Cambodia peace debate is unexpected and has attracted wide attention among colleagues, with whom he has a reputation for weight and judgment. He opposed the U.S. role in Cambodia from the start.
Republican Sen. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon told the Senate recently that the basis of the Mansfield-Sihanouk personal contact should be weighed carefully. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington, a former hawk, proposed that President Ford name Mr. Mansfield a special envoy to visit Prince Sihanouk — an idea which the Baltimore Sun now editorially endorses.
Only extreme urgency, it is noted here, would attract support for such an unorthodox proposal, which seems to find a little favor at the White House. On the other hand, the Democratic majority of both chambers of Congress is dealing hammer blows at

*Lisbon's slide left

Continued from Page 1
munist splinter group, the Portuguese Democratic Movement. (The orthodox pro-Moscow Communist Party, led by Alvaro Cunhal, already has a seat in the Cabinet.)
● Instituted its own 24-man military Revolutionary Council as a permanent overseeing body with power to veto decisions of civilian politicians and govern by decree.
● Nationalized banks — except those foreign owned.
● Nationalized insurance companies.
● Arrested about a hundred persons — most of them military. (The attempted coup was organized largely at officer level among the military by former President Antonio de Spínola, himself a general, who was dislodged by the leftward tide in the MFA whose figurehead chief of state he once was. General Spínola has now been granted asylum in Brazil.)
Of the civilians arrested at least eight are from families which have hitherto been prominent in Portuguese industry.

Reassuring the West

As if to reassure the United States and other members of the Western alliance, the Revolutionary Council — not the government or the Foreign Ministry — issued a statement asserting that it (the Council) was determined to stick to the foreign policy outlined by the MFA after last April's coup "as regards commitments assumed and obligations resulting from international treaties and agreements."
Portugal was a founder-member of NATO. At first sight an assurance of continued commitment to the alliance from Lisbon may seem welcome. But there does arise the problem of having within the alliance a government in which now sits at least one Communist (Mr. Cunhal) loyal to Moscow.
Until now, the main brake within the government on radical leftward and authoritarian trends has come from the two other political parties represented in the Cabinet, the Socialists (PSP) and the Popular Democrats (PPD). It remains to be seen whether they will retain ministerial positions in the expected Cabinet reshuffle.

*Hearst search: new turns

Continued from Page 1
Mr. Scott received a settlement on his unfinished contract of \$40,000, according to some, to ease him out without a fight.
Some of the money may have been used to rent the Pennsylvania house, according to a Justice Department source.
Mr. Scott is a former track athlete who studied at the University of California, Berkeley.
According to Sunday's San Francisco Examiner (edited by Patricia Hearst's father, Randolph A. Hearst), law-enforcement authorities believe the fugitives were transported across the country twice and hidden in Pennsylvania and New York City. The Examiner also reported that Miss Hearst and her companions could be heading west, possibly toward the San Francisco area, although the FBI refuses public comment.
The Examiner also reported that authorities may have been tipped off to Mr. Scott's movements by his brother, Walter Scott.
Last week Jack Scott told a New York Times reporter in San Francisco: "It's not by accident that no one has been harmed since last June (the date of the Los Angeles police shootout with the SLA)," he is quoted as saying. "You can get medals for killing people, but if you save lives some people will call you a criminal."
Mr. Scott's father, John Scott, manager of an apartment building in Las Vegas, Nev., where the fugitives are believed to have hidden at least part of the time since last May, will testify to a federal grand jury Thursday, according to the attorney for the senior Mr. Scott.
According to a report in the Washington Post on Saturday, the FBI was seeking the younger Mr. Scott last week.

*Why Phnom Penh line still holds

Continued from Page 1
What amazes foreign military attaches in Phnom Penh is that with all the holes which insurgents have opened in the 7th Division's lines, they have yet to make a major breakthrough in the direction of Phnom Penh. It also amazes many observers that the 7th Division is still doing any fighting.
"If we lost 25 or 30 percent of our men, we would say the unit was combat ineffective," said one military attaché. "Here, even if they lose 75 percent, they continue to fight."
Draft eligibles?
Ironically, while the 7th Division fights for its life, there seems to be plenty of draft-age young men walking around streets of the capital. Many are students who are exempt from the draft. Others are "phantom" soldiers who are technically in the Army but who show up only for roll calls and share their pay with their commanders in order to avoid service. Still others are simply youths who paid bribes to stay completely out of the Army.
In an otherwise optimistic interview just before his ouster as commander in chief of the Cambodian armed forces, Gen. Sothearn Fernandez declared that the draft system, now in the hands of Cambodian civilian authorities, was "not working very well."

*New photos of Mercury by Mariner 10

Continued from Page 1
On earth, this invisible magnetic shield protects life from bursts of high-powered radiation flung into the solar system by the tremendous explosions that explode from the sun. Repelling these outbursts causes magnetic storms that disrupt communications and may even alter the earth's rotation.
Magnetic field unexpected
When Mariner 10 reached Mercury for the first time a year ago, the biggest surprise the small, sun-scorching planet held for scientists was its faint, but unmistakable magnetic field. Scientists had expected Mercury to be like the moon, without any magnetic field to speak of.
Before Mariner reached Mercury, the most popular notion of earth's magnetism was the "dynamo" theory. This pictured the planet's core as a solid ball surrounded by a region of molten, iron-rich rock (magma). As earth turns, its spin causes currents to flow in the magma. Because of the magnetic properties of iron, this creates the magnetic umbrella which extends out into space.
Magnetism and rotation, everyone thought, must be linked. Mercury, in the grip of the powerful force of the sun's gravity, turns very slowly: once every 59 earth-days. Nobody expected it to be magnetized.

Assumptions restudied

Mercury's weak magnetic field is causing experts to rethink their assumptions about planetary magnetism. The second Mariner flyby confirmed that the inner planet has a magnetic field one one-hundredth the strength of earth's.
The rotational theory has been modified and is still a candidate explanation. Or Mercury could be a huge permanent magnet... its magnetism frozen in its core. A third possibility is that radioactive heating at the planet's center causes currents which generate the magnetic field.
According to Dr. Frank F. Ness, in charge of Mariner 10's magnetic experiments, on this final pass they hope to be able to tell whether Mercury's magnetism is permanent, or dynamic like earth's.

كلمة من القرآن



Plumey, Vt.



Dartmouth College



Hebrew University, Jerusalem

Israel Sun photo

Study abroad means making new friends for young men from Africa, a university coed from Turkey, Americans in Israel

Travel-study abroad

For credit?
For pleasure?
Or for both?

Scores of programs offer students from all income groups the chance to study and travel abroad for a week, a month, or a year. The Monitor's education editor suggests how to select a good program and how to get the most out of it.

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There is something both pleasing and disturbing about the many travel/study abroad programs available for high-school and college students (traveling both from and to the United States in roughly equal numbers):

What is pleasing is the variety of programs to choose among. There are scores of them, reaching all the way from Scandinavia to Australia.

What is disturbing is the lack of decisive information on the multitude of programs offered. With the exception of a few old, established international institutions, parents do not really know where to turn to find the right plan for a son or daughter.

If a family wants a youngster to go abroad for a week, a month, or even a year, there are programs available — even for low- and middle-income families. And a goodly number of schools and colleges allow students to earn solid academic credit for the travel/study abroad experience.

Sound advice

There are some updated books and pamphlets with sound advice for student travelers (for listing, see box inside this section). And organizations such as Rotary International, the Experiment in International Living, and the Council on International Educational Exchange have high standards and many years of experience.

But by and large, descriptions of high-school study abroad programs tend to read alike, and many have the hard-sell approach of toothpaste advertisements.

While one program does get children of several nations together frequently, others never do mix the visitors easily and naturally with young people their own age.

One college may have a study-abroad program so isolated from the native culture and informal contact with the indigenous people that the student might just as well have stayed at home for all the "cultural" difference such a trip will make.

Another college, using practically the same language to describe its program, delivers on its promise that students will mix daily with other young people.

Here are some things to consider in weighing various programs:

Those who have a background in this field of study insist that staying in a foreign home is essential. A student, no matter what type of education program he or she enrolls in, should live with a family, should be a part of that family, speak its language, engage in its customs; in every way, be a part of that family.

It should be a warning sign, then, to read in a brochure that students easily will learn to converse in several languages as they spend fewer than five days each in 12 European countries.

Will any parent or student believe that? Will young people who make such a superficial trip believe that they know another culture simply from viewing the obvious tourist attractions and carrying on desultory conversations with bus drivers and local tourist officials?

'Disneyland' experiences

Maybe not, but the proliferation of "quick" tours and even quicker study courses indicates this is not the prevailing feeling.

One booklet even suggests a student take a bus trip from London to Kathmandu, Nepal. I once met a student in Kathmandu who had, in fact, just completed such a trip, camping out all the way. The bus had contained students as young as 18 and as mature as 80! She was thrilled with the group — very international — and with the fact that they had seen so much of each country.

Asked if she were making the return trip by bus, she quickly replied, "Are you kidding? I'm not going to sit down for a month; then I'll fly back."

Even if enjoyable, a student travel program without a focus, without direction, without scratching below the surface may not be a good investment. Many of those who believe deeply in travel and study abroad, such as John Wallace of the Experiment in International Living, bemoan the many programs that are not truly broadening and deepening experiences. One internationally oriented professor, Dr. Nancy Snider, calls such programs "Disneyland" experiences.

If a student is already caught in a shallow program, he or she often can do something to get more out of the experience. For example, a friend of mine who was enrolled in the Sorbonne in Paris and taking French language lessons several hours a day felt she still was not learning to speak "as a native." She asked one of her classmates whether she might move in with her family.

What a change! The family became her tutors. Her accent, acceptable to her professor, was never good enough for Papa — Encore! Encore! Almost never the smile of approval. Finally, a "bien!"

Five years later, during a visit to Paris, a policeman hearing her speak stopped traffic so that others might hear the magnificent accent of an American.

While those who think they know most about student travel insist that a home stay is essential, clearly many parents don't share that view and are signing their youngsters up for the quick tours.

Before doing so, one might ask himself: What do 20 American students learn about, say, Indonesia in 20 days when neither they nor their leaders speak Indonesian?

They learn more than they would if they never went to Indonesia is the ready response.

Certainly. But is what they learn so superficial that it lessens rather than deepens cultural understanding?

Would it not be better for each of those 20 American college students to study Indonesian before making the trip, and to plan an academic program that includes studying in a local university? And most important, could each one not find a family that would take him in for the small amount of money necessary to pay for his extra food?

The more we know and love one another, the closer we become as a world. One world, and eventually one family.

Inside this section:

- Stay in a home; learn a new life-style Page 8
- East Africa offers unique schooling Page 9
- Colleges establish campuses overseas Page 10



Woodstock, Vt.



By Ruth M. Leonard

Dartmouth College



By Ruth M. Leonard

Dartmouth College

By Joan D. Whiteside

For a boy from Cyprus, a girl from Hong Kong, and a college student from Gambia individual study and counseling are essential

Melvin Maddocks

Hoaxsters in an age of skeptics

April Fool's Day is approaching, which means it's not a moment too soon to start training against hoaxes. For instance, are you ready — really ready — for the people who will tell you that April Fool's Day has been switched to the first Monday of the month? Well, they're in front of their mirrors, practicing plausibility right now. And here you are, with your eyes sort of glazed and your mouth half-open, saying: "Gee, no kidding?"

Every age gets the hoax it deserves. This is our text for April Fool's Day, 1975. Take the 19th century — absolutely agog with Darwinism. How many "missing-link" hoaxes were perpetrated upon it! Well into the 20th century every country moored seemed to promise its Pithead man, every pond its Loch-Ness monster.

By the 1930s, when science-and-technology was near its zenith as a secular faith, a news photograph was picked up by American papers, showing a German aviator wearing skis for landing gear, a tall fin as stabilizer, and a mysterious double-box on his chest. Blowing into this box, the text solemnly explained, he drove a rotor which created suction, and Nature, abhorring a vacuum, thus took him whither he huffed. According to the "evidence," this birdman was gasping mightily away at an altitude of six or seven feet while three friends, doing even more gasping, ran along below.

Pictures don't lie. Where would the hoax

be today without this act of illogic on the part of the gullied?

After the Missing-Link hoax and the Marvelous New Invention hoax comes the Masterpiece hoax. If there is one thing we understand less — and accept more — than evolution or technology, it is modern art. A while back a Philistine fellow named Smith picked up a brush and slapped out a painting of a not-very-convincing woman trying to eat a not-very-convincing banana. Calling his pseudo-Gauguin atrocity "Exaltation," he signed it Pavel Jerdanowitch and wrote his own notes. He was, it appeared, a member of the "Dis-umbraionist" school who had been born in Moscow and come to maturity as an artist in the South Seas.

The mysterious Jerdanowitch produced three more paintings, exhibited and praised as "pathfinding" originals both in the United States and France. Smith finally tired of the joke and blew his own cover, at which point the art connoisseurs, stuck with their hosannas, said the chap had a lot more talent than he knew.

Now we come to 1975 and the question: What is the hoax that represents our time? In a recent issue of Harper's Weekly we may have our perfect case: Bogart F. Thompson of Montclair, N.J. Mr. Thompson describes himself as an early morning surfcaster with a fondness for bird-watch-

ing and plenty of "time for foolishness," thanks to early retirement. In addition, he confesses to "a streak of eccentricity that evinces itself every two or three generations in my family." These factors joined together to produce what may be called the Big Bogart Bird hoax.

One morning as he was surfcasting where Sagg Pond joins the Atlantic Ocean, Mr. Thompson asked himself what would happen if enormous footprints were discovered on the sand — such as might be left by a fabulous, five-or-six-foot, slightly overweight gull. Studying up on the walking habits of gulls — "Do they put one foot in front of the other?" etc. — he constructed two plywood platforms, with whittled pine "talons" attached to the bottom and a pair of old sneakers mounted on top. Then he practiced and practiced until he was ready.

Landing his boat on the shore one misty morning, Mr. Thompson laid down as expert a set of eight-inch tracks as you would hope to see on your neighborhood beach. His only concern was that he would be spotted — "a middle-aged screwball with a poor sense of balance," clodding about in the biggest platform shoes in New Jersey's fashion history. He never could have anticipated the thing that did happen: Nobody paid the slightest attention.

Once or twice a week Mr. Thompson

repeated his almost pathetically stereotypical hoax, waiting for the stereotypical responses — "frantic telephone calls to the Audubon Society or the American Museum of Natural History." Police, he dreamed, would fence off the area. A small army of bird-watchers would hide in the dunes, waiting for the Big Bogart Bird.

Returning to the scene of his crime at midday, Mr. Thompson took to buttonholing strangers and calling attention to the tracks himself: "It must be the largest bird on the Atlantic Coast. Migrating, too. I've never seen such tracks before."

Nothing. Absolutely nothing. If every hoax — and its response — makes a comment on the age, what does this sensational non-response say about us? Are we so distracted by following the footprints of the economy that we have no time for anything else? Or, after Watergate, are we so skeptical that we don't believe even in little bird-tracks?

And where then will the duped — evidently the latest shortage — be found to play stooges on April Fool's Day? Perhaps it is the hoaxster, now rehearsing in front of his mirror, who is the last innocent left.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

education

Learn more living with host family

By John A. Wallace
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Brattleboro, Vt. Recently I visited a high school in which I met a number of students who had just returned from a trip through France, Belgium, and Holland. Out of a sense of professional curiosity I posed the question, "What did you do in Europe?"

Their answers were built around various tenses of the verb "to see." "We saw the Eiffel Tower, Montmartre, the Louvre Museum, the

canals of Amsterdam, and many other things," was the first reply. Another, and apparently more jaded, young person added, "Plus fourteen other cathedrals and nine more museums."

They agreed that they'd had a lot of fun and brought home various souvenirs and 35mm. slides to show their friends. Even they, however, seemed to sense that something was missing from the experience.

What was missing was the verb "to be." They had seen many different things, but they had not been any different themselves during or after the experience. To be truly enjoyable and worthwhile, a foreign experience should offer the participant a chance both to see and to be.

A different culture

One of the best means of being someone new in a new culture is to join a host family in that culture for several weeks. By doing so you place yourself in a position where you can only function successfully by changing some of your own behavior patterns.

You eat different food, approach and relate to other human beings on their terms rather than yours, cope

with strange bedmaking habits, adjust to a different tempo of life, establish close ties with people who formerly were total strangers, and in the process find out more about yourself than you ever knew before.

Other values acquired

Whether as far away as Singapore or Sri Lanka, or as close as Mexico and Canada, a host family experience in a society other than your own offers both the challenge and the satisfaction of adjusting smoothly to values, habits, and patterns different from those with which you grew up. You emerge from the experience more secure about self and more aware about others than you have ever been before.

You will have seen a different society in its many facets; more importantly, you will have been a part of that society through its basic social unit, the active family. Long after your souvenirs have been lost, your color slides faded, you will be a better person for having been, however briefly, a different person.

Mr. Wallace is president of the Experiment in International Living.

A week in Europe pays off

Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

A spring trip to Washington, D.C., is still a tradition at many high schools. But a growing number of students on Easter break are hopping off to Europe on week-long educational travel programs.

Instead of frolicking around the Tidal Basin or touring the U.S. Capitol, more and more teens can be found traipsing through the Tower of London, enjoying April in Paris or exploring the Acropolis in Athens.

Foreign study organizations report enrollments in one-week "mini-programs" have increased dramatically in the last few years, even though such trips cost proportionately more than five-week summer stints.

Transatlantic transportation, of course, accounts for the biggest chunk of the total price.

One week or not at all

But skyrocketing air fares and worldwide inflation have made foreign travel so expensive that many people — affluent adult travelers and students alike — must either go for one week or not at all. The airlines and tour companies started pushing one-week packages to Europe last fall.

"Students can beg, steal or borrow \$500 somehow, but getting \$1,000 or \$1,200 for a longer program is another thing," said Mrs. Joan Henderson, a Vero Beach, Fla., teacher who accompanied a group to Spain last spring.

Henry C. Kahn, director of administration of the American Institute for Foreign Study, Greenwich, Conn., estimates at least 100,000 high-school students will spend spring vacation in Europe this year. An increasing percentage are sons and daughters of blue-collar workers, he said, and a majority join hometown groups organized by local travel agencies.

Enrollments in the institute's programs alone will exceed 6,000 students, a 30 percent jump over 1974.

Mr. Kahn said. The programs cost between \$500 and \$700 from New York.

Trips mostly tours

Miss Vicki Glover, a Spanish teacher at Palmer Preparatory School in Miami said a week abroad is ideal for students not really interested in settling down in a foreign community and taking classes.

Most spring trips are strictly tours; formal lectures and classes are rare. "Many students just want a change of pace," Miss Glover said. "Yet the experience of practicing a different language, using an unfamiliar currency, and even jetting overseas is educational in itself."

Teens away in the summer, moreover, lose a chance to earn money from working. And many would rather go on family vacations anyway.

The joy of visiting Europe in the uncrowded off-season is a big factor accounting for the popularity of spring trips among teacher-chaperones.

One obvious disadvantage of a one-week program: a day or two of bad weather or missed travel connections means a sizable portion of the trip is out the window.

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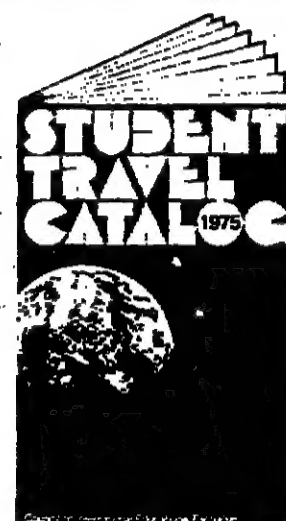
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By Randy Mink
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The game reserves, tribal villages, and modern cities of East Africa are emerging as popular summer laboratories for United States students interested in the social and natural sciences.

While the open grasslands of Kenya and Tanzania provide an ideal setting for viewing African wildlife, taking pictures of giraffes and zebras from a safari bus is not the main purpose of educational programs in Africa, although definitely an attractive — and worthwhile — feature.

Meeting the people — from spear-wielding warriors to government officials — is what most summer programs are all about.

Neither adventure movies nor slick tourist brochures present a true picture of today's Africa. Clearing up common myths, therefore, turns out to be one of the foremost educational values — and objectives — of over-

seas summer programs on the world's second largest continent.

Cyril J. H. Taylor, chairman of the American Institute for Foreign Study (AIFS), sponsor of the largest study program in East Africa, said, "The point of the program in Kenya is not merely to gaze at wild animals, but to learn about life-styles, to see how this developing country has made remarkable progress in the past 10 years." (A former British colony, Kenya achieved independence in 1963.)

A five-week session

The Institute's five-week session is based in Nairobi, a metropolis of 500,000 and capital of Kenya. AIFS courses at the Kenya Science Teachers College deal with African politics, history, anthropology, economics, music and dance, biology, geography, and Swahili, the national language of Kenya. Course instructors regularly teach at the college or the University of Nairobi. More than 150 high school and college students were enrolled in 1974.

Afternoons in Nairobi allow stu-



Excuse me, but is this Music 101?

By Randy Mink, Nairobi, Kenya

dents to explore the city or take field trips to schools, markets and farm areas. Last summer the group was briefed by "Born Free" author Joy Adamson and Nairobi Mayor Margaret Kenyatta. A 10-day wildlife safari in Kenya and Tanzania, including an optional five-day expedition up Mt. Kilimanjaro, precedes the formal study portion.

Wide contrasts embraced

An East Africa study tour sponsored by California State University

at Fullerton traverses a wide area of contrasting geographical features — from the arid wastelands of northern Kenya to the coral reefs and tidal pools off the tropical Indian Ocean coast.

Emphasis is on developing research projects that fit the individual student's field of interest, whether it is geology, zoology, anthropology, sociology or political science. The tour is organized by the university's earth science and Afro-ethnic studies departments.

Prem Saint, associate professor of earth science and a Kenyan himself, said, "This is a program which satisfied more than the tourist brag value of going to Africa. Many tourists meet only tourists. They have never seen the spontaneity and joy of sharing emotions with the people in a local village."

Syracuse University offers a seminar on contemporary Africa that consists of about three weeks in Nairobi and three weeks of travel in Kenya and Tanzania. Each student's

project must treat some aspect of cultural behavior in developing African nations.

'Stereotypes' assailed

Roderick J. Macdonald, Syracuse assistant professor of history, thinks student programs in Africa should concentrate on wiping out myths about the continent.

"Probably no other part of the world suffers from as many preconceived stereotypes as Africa," Dr. Macdonald observed. "The emergence of independent African states and the rise of Afro-American consciousness require that these stereotypes be dispelled."

Air fare bulks large

African programs cost between \$1,600 and \$2,000 from New York. Air fare to Nairobi accounts for at least one-third of this amount. But since charter flights and non-luxury accommodations are used, student trips are much less expensive than commercial tours. A regularly scheduled flight from New York to Nairobi alone will cost the average tourist \$1,200.

Most African study trips are based in Kenya and Tanzania because tourist and educational facilities are well developed, and English is widely spoken. Few summer study opportunities exist in west or north Africa.

Information on 1975 African programs is available from the following sponsors:

American Institute for Foreign Study, 102 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830.

Earth Science Department, California State University, Fullerton, CA 92634.

Division of International Programs, Syracuse University, 335 Comstock Avenue, Syracuse, NY 13210.

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education

Colleges establish their own branch campuses overseas

By Ivan Fuldauer
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva
Though the junior year abroad continues to be an important segment of overseas education, it is slowly being replaced by a college's own overseas program.

"This trend," points out Walter Leibrecht, president of Schiller College-Europe in Heidelberg, Germany, "makes sense because youngsters today are far more mature, certainly more independent, than their predecessors of a decade ago. There is a definite swing away from the romanticism of the early years of overseas study to a more earthy pragmatism. Students are breaking away from stereotyped thinking."

"Many, with an international business career in view, are combining language studies with a business administration course. Today freshmen are enrolling, especially those desiring to develop a solid second-language foundation."

"Nonetheless," insists Anthony Lonsdale, dean of students-Europe, American Institute for Foreign Study (AIFS), Greenwich, Conn., "many youngsters are intrigued with a year of overseas study. We find that many decide to return for a second year

though initially this was not part of their academic planning. No longer are students content to come to England, France, or Italy just to spend a term or two overseas."

"They're here to study, to get behind the tourist facade of Europe, and to take something back home besides a few souvenirs and some color photographs."

Survey completed

Testifying to this increase in overseas studies is a recent survey completed by Michael H. MacDonald, a member of the Seattle Pacific College faculty. Mr. MacDonald's report shows that each year, over the past decade, U.S. colleges and universities have created or participated in an increasing number of study-abroad programs. There are about four times as many programs, he notes, as there were in the mid-'60s.

"It is clear that study abroad is becoming an increasingly important part of the academic offerings of U.S. schools and that students in increasing numbers are including study abroad in their curriculums."

There are four basic categories of overseas study programs:

1. "Branch campuses" in which a part of the host campus is transferred to a foreign setting.
2. "Complete integration" where an American student is enrolled

in a foreign institution. This is a rarity. Few Americans have the necessary second-language capability. Furthermore, European universities are terribly overcrowded. Admission is severely limited.

3. The "halfway" house, which is a combination of branch campus and enrollment in a foreign school.

4. The nonaffiliated American-style university, such as Schiller College or AIFS's Richmond College, which provide a curriculum suited to the needs of internationally oriented students.

Not only are undergraduates making the European scene — so, too, are graduate students and teachers on year-long sabbaticals. The American Institute for Foreign Study for one, with campuses throughout Europe, has an extensive program for enrichment, for in-service credit, or for advanced-degree work. Schiller offers Masters of Arts degrees in French, German, and Spanish literature from its Paris, Heidelberg, and Madrid campuses, and a Master's in International Relations — either Business or Public Administration — from its Paris study center.

Many countries represented

Though the majority of students on the Schiller and AIFS campuses, especially at the latter's Richmond College, in suburban London, are



By Ivan Fuldauer, London

Turn left at the fountain?

American, there is a wide variety of students from English-speaking countries other than the United States.

Though the reasons motivating a student to study overseas may be complex, most insist that the experience broadens their horizons, while at the same time developing an in-depth international understanding through immersion in another culture.

For further information about study-abroad programs, write to the American Institute for Foreign Study, 102 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830, or Schiller College, U.S. Office, 429 N.W. 48th Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73118.

Some 'traveling' books

From the Council on International Educational Exchange, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017: "High School Students Abroad"; "Where to Stay USA"; and "Whole World Handbook, a Student Guide to Work, Study and Travel Abroad." From the Welfare and Recreational Association, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540: "Around the World in Eighty Days," by Jack Womelfort.

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Write Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc., 150 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10011, for further information.

A look at alternative study programs

Students: Do you wish your school had some alternative study programs, for credit, like independent study, travel abroad, apprenticeships, and work study activities? An interesting booklet telling about some of the programs in independent schools may give you an idea or two to pass on to your principal or headmaster. It is entitled "NAIS Directory of Interim Programs" and is available for \$1 from National Association of Independent Schools, 4 Liberty Square, Boston, MA 02108.

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sports

Surprising team near playoff berth

Islanders at last on solid ground

By Larry Eldridge
Sports writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles and Buffalo are getting a lot of the publicity as the National Hockey League's surprise teams this season, but it's the New York Islanders who have really staged the most amazing turnaround. The Kings, after all, were a solid first place finisher last spring. The Bruins were good enough to make the playoffs two years ago, and even to win at Montreal twice in the opening round. So both of these teams were down to be potential contenders. The Islanders, however, were quite different. Two years ago this team and new expansion club was the youngest team in NHL history with a 40-4 record. Last season it improved somewhat, but still finished in a cellar at 19-41-18. Team officials stuck to their policy of building with youth, however, and now that decision is paying off. The aggressive young Islanders are well over .500, heading almost certainly toward a playoff appearance, and

even making threatening gestures at their downtown rivals, the Rangers, for second place.

Recalls bleak beginnings

"It's hard to go back and say how bad we really were," recalls team captain Ed Westfall of those early days. "We set a lot of negative records. It was unreal. We were just trying to fill sweaters, to get enough guys on the ice."

Even in their deepest adversity, though, the Islanders refused to fall into the trap which has doomed so many expansion teams to years of mediocrity — the practice of trading draft choices for established players who might help win a few more games right away.

Instead they stuck with the kids, suffered through their inevitable mistakes, and now are reaping their reward.

The first crop of rookies was headed by Billy Harris, who came into the NHL with all sorts of fanfare as the No. 1 draft choice in the entire league. Some thought the hard-shooting right wing was a bit of a disappointment in

his initial season, but if so it was only because too much was expected of him.

Unlike other first-year men who can work in gradually, Harris knew from the start of training camp that he was expected to carry the team offensively. It was a difficult role for a rookie, and it did take Billy a while to adjust, but he finished with 28 goals and 50 points, leading the team in both departments.

Last season Harris scored 50 points again, and also improved his other skills such as backchecking, killing penalties, and taking faceoffs. This year he is again one of his team's best two-way players.

Potvin comes through

Some other young players from that original crop of draftees are also still around — most notably Bob Nystrom and Garry Howatt, both of whom are among the leading scorers as well as fan favorites for their aggressive style of play.

These youngsters took a while to develop, though, and at the beginning of 1973-74 all the talk centered around that year's No. 1 draft choice — Denis Potvin. The publicity about Harris the year before seemed like obscurity compared to the ballyhoo accompanying Potvin's arrival — mainly because Denis had been the first junior star since Bobby Orr to play junior hockey in Canada at the age of 14 and had gone on to break all of Orr's records in the ensuing years.

Being compared to Orr isn't the easiest way for a rookie to break in, but Potvin did have a couple of things going for him. His older brother, Jean, was a member of the team and a steady influence. Also, the Islanders were a little bit better, so the rookie wasn't called upon to do it all. He responded by rewriting the



AP photo

Islanders' Howatt moves the puck up ice pursued by Garry Unger of St. Louis

record books for first year defensemen with 17 goals and 54 points, leading the Islanders in scoring, and winning rookie-of-the-year honors. And this year he is doing even better.

With all that young talent developing, the Islanders were getting close to being a contender. Then this year they struck gold in the draft again with left wing Clark Gillies, who adds both scoring punch and muscle at 6ft. 5in. and 220 pounds.

Another major factor has been the play of goaltender Billy Smith, who came over from Los Angeles in the original expansion draft. Smith faced a barrage of shots those first two years, and now with the experience he

gained plus an improved defense he is teaming with young Glenn Resch to provide first rate netminding.

Parise, Drouin help

Any team with so many young players needs some solid veterans to act as steadying influences. From the beginning the Islanders had one such player in Westfall, an 11-year member of the Boston Bruins and a veteran of two Stanley cup championships. This year in a pair of midseason trades the team acquired two more in 33-year-old left wing J. F. Parise, now in his eighth full NHL season, and slick center Jude Drouin,

who is completing his fifth big league campaign.

The mix worked to perfection as the Islanders duelled favored Atlanta for the third and last playoff berth in their division, then began pulling away over the last few weeks. In their most recent game they knocked off Boston, 3-1, closing to within four points of the Rangers, opening up a six-point lead on Atlanta, and inching closer to that coveted playoff spot.

"Actually the games right now are like playoff games, and the kids are responding very well to the pressure," says Westfall, who is one of the few Islanders with any playoff experience.

Change of pace

Will Allen-less Sox sag?

By Phil Elderkin

Sarasota, Fla.

Dick Allen (the best ballplayer in the American League) is gone, the team's overall defense is improved, and third baseman Bill Melton is on the verge of a super year.

That's the official party line of Manager Chuck Tanner of the Chicago White Sox, whose team played .500 baseball in 1974. But the thing you have to remember is that Tanner is as much an optimist as Hubert Humphrey is a professional politician.

One minute Chuck is telling you that Allen is too big a talent not to be playing somewhere. The next

That's the Dick Allen story to date.

Tony Muser, who found himself playing behind George Scott at Boston and Allen for four years in Chicago, finally has a first base job all to himself. Muser hit .281 last year for the White Sox, but got to bat only 206 times.

Tanner's shortstop-second base combination will be Bucky Dent and Jorge Orta, whose .316 batting average made him the No. 2 hitter last year in the American League. But Orta also made 18 errors and, along with Dent, was shaky in the field over the first two months of the 1974 season.

Tanner, however, doesn't think that will happen again.

Third base belongs to Bill Melton, who has hit 30 or more home runs every full season he has played in the majors. Chuck is predicting great things for his No. 4 batter, including the possibility of 100 runs batted in.

Ed Herrmann, who improved his hitting last year, will be the White Sox No. 1 catcher. His backup man this year may be Pete Varney, who for the moment has gone ahead of Brian Downing.

With the exception of centerfielder Ken Henderson, who played all 162 games a year ago, Tanner will pitch at the other two outfield positions.

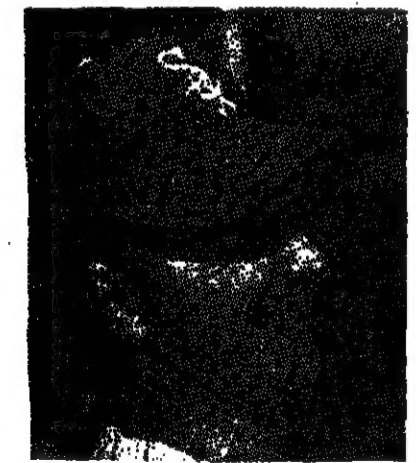
Pat Kelly, because of his bat, should play at least 100 games in right field. And Bill Sharp has an early edge in left. But playing time will also have to be found for Carlos May, Buddy Bradford and rookie Nyls Nyman, who led the Southern League last year in hitting.

Tanner will go with a revolving designated hitter system, picking spots for the special talents of rookie Jerry Hairston, May and Bradford.

The White Sox four-man pitching rotation will be Jim Kaat, Wilbur Wood, Stan Bahnsen and Bart Johnson, with occasional starts for Cy Acosta and Jim Otten and possibly Roger Nelson.

Terry Forster, of course, will be the first man out of the bullpen. If Chicago's pitching and defense holds up, the White Sox have a chance to finish third in the American League West, behind Oakland and Texas.

If not, even another .500 season may not be possible.



Chuck Tanner

minute he's telling you that the White Sox will win more games without him.

He may be right on both counts, for the special privileges Allen received from Tanner certainly upset some of the other players on the White Sox.

Dick Allen, if you didn't happen to remember, left Chicago on Sept. 14, 1974, and announced his permanent retirement from baseball.

"Under those conditions, we had to assume that he wouldn't be back," Tanner explained. "With Allen gone, we had to re-think our whole ball club."

"When Philadelphia talked with us about a four-player deal involving Dick we had to listen," he continued. "But it did when Allen decided he didn't want to go back to the Phillies."

"Then we actually did trade him to the Atlanta Braves, who will have to give us some players in return if they eventually sign him. Or money if they don't."

Crossword

<p>ACROSS</p> <p>48. Eskimo knife</p> <p>49. 54</p> <p>50. Shout</p> <p>51. Puppy's mother</p> <p>52. Foxy</p> <p>53. London art gallery</p>	<p>DOWN</p> <p>1. Nile bird</p> <p>2. Charter</p> <p>3. Young Hardy</p> <p>4. Roman</p> <p>5. Newt</p> <p>6. Nobleman</p> <p>7. Sauted</p> <p>8. Brave</p> <p>9. Shanty</p> <p>10. Majority</p> <p>11. Relinquish</p> <p>12. Fastener</p> <p>13. Canine</p> <p>14. Attempt</p> <p>15. Poem</p> <p>16. Dickens</p> <p>17. Character</p> <p>18. amas, amat</p> <p>19. Best</p> <p>20. Clear gain</p> <p>21. Fool</p> <p>22. Minus</p> <p>23. Separated</p> <p>24. Letters</p> <p>25. Wild ox</p> <p>26. Begone!</p> <p>27. Only</p> <p>28. Rumen</p> <p>29. Palm leaf</p> <p>30. Vine</p>
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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style



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Prospects improve for elderly

With increasing funds available to cities under the federal Older Americans Act, Monitor staffer Jo Ann Levine looks at what one city, New York, is doing with these funds for its senior citizens, including upping the number of meals now served. She also found many areas of activity where the expertise and experience of older people are being sought to carry on worthwhile programs.

New York Without fanfare, funds available under the Older Americans Act have risen from \$7,500,000 in 1966 to \$245 million this year.

A network is being built throughout the United States which not only serves the older person, but lets him serve:

- By this summer, there will be a telephone number in every state which can be called to find out about how people over 60 can volunteer, work, and be helped.

- Already, more than 210,000 meals are being served to the elderly across the country.

- In addition, 665 Senior Citizens Centers have been set up through funds which are being parceled out on the basis of the percentage of people over 60 in each state.

When funds started coming into New York City, the city already had an advanced locally funded program for senior citizens, but it was able to add 55 centers with funds from the Older Americans Act, and to increase

from 20,100 to 30,000 the number of people receiving hot meals each day.

Alice M. Brophy, director of the Mayor's Office for the Aging, says that if you look at a map of the city which has the centers marked off "it is beginning to look like public schools."

The city has 250 centers, most of which are run by community groups such as the Lenox Hill Association, Self-Help, Inc., and the Hudson Guild.

Mrs. Fritz Kort, director of the Hudson Guild-Fulton Senior-Center, says the additional money has meant that "when a program person says she wants to order clay, I don't say, 'How dare you!'" She adds, "The Older Americans Act funds have enabled us to expand our services. For example, we now have a minibus: we can take people to clinics and on errands."

Mrs. Kort noted that 200 people a day are fed hot meals in the center and 40 meals are taken to people in their homes. On some days the figure is even higher.

The money being spent is only touching the surface of the need, but it is a surface which has been too little disturbed, most experts agree.

"Part of the purpose of these programs spending the money is to keep people out of nursing homes," said one authority in the field. "But this country has gone overboard on nursing homes: If you keep people active, they will stay active; part of the reason they give up is that their own image of aging is so poor."

"And regardless of publicity about nursing homes, only between 4 and 6 percent of all elderly people are living in nursing homes."

Title II of the Older Americans Act funds demonstration programs out of an area agency which has been funded by the state Office for the Aging.

Less coordinated than originally intended, political pressures have been great on the states and cities, and the money is not always allocated according to the logic of "pure need."

The original intent was that Title II and Title VII funds would be administered by the same agency. But this has not always been the case, although New York City was fortunate to receive funds from both Titles II and VII, which has allowed the city to map out where the low-income elderly are, and to coordinate its service to them.

Older people may serve as volunteers in the counseling and referral services, as well as the social, education, recreation, and nutrition programs. These programs give preference to hiring qualified persons age 60 and older.

The Older Americans Act is administered federally by the Administration on Aging (AOA) of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).

Many experts make the prediction that 25 years from now, the older person will have more clout than he does today because one-third of the population will be over 50. Mrs. Kort adds that this is one reason the older person has additional power at this point in history.

She says: "We have a fairly high incidence of voters among older people. It is a constituent body, and I suppose there is some recognition that older people have made a contribution to society and can't be pushed aside."

"I also think it is safe legislation for a legislator to push through: If you are going to do it for the kids, the blacks, and the Indians, what about the older people which is a much more responsible minority?"

"Also, people are in some small way recognizing their age potential. It was there anyway, but more people are achieving it."

Last of three articles on services for senior citizens.

Senior citizens line up for lunch at the Hudson Guild-Fulton Senior Citizen Center in New York City, which provides more than 200 hot meals a day.

Here comes Peter Rabbit

Enchanting animals from menagerie of Beatrix Potter appear on pinafores, apron styles, and A-line party dresses by Kate Greenaway, the American children's dress firm. They come in machine washable and dryable fabrics, each embroidered with a Beatrix Potter character - Peter Rabbit, Jemima Puddleduck, the Tailor of Gloucester. Not designed for crawling under fences to get into cabbage patches, but rather for dress-up occasions; priced at approximately \$13 to \$15, according to size; available in leading U.S. department stores, and children's shops. At right, the Tailor of Gloucester on apronlike dress of white pique with yellow or pink gingham check sleeves and flounce.



Victoriana's child, spring '75

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coming features

ROMANTIC ISLAND OF MADEIRA

"Madeira is a romantic fantasy, an island of simple pleasures, natural delights, and endless exploration," writes Monitor correspondent Diana Loercher. A poetic, informative article with photos of this remote island off the North African coast. Travel page.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18

WHAT YOU WROTE ABOUT EDUCATION

When Monitor readers were invited to tell education editor, Cynthia Parsons, what they think are today's most important school and college issues, they did - by the hundreds. Readers, for the most part, singled out issues that education leaders had not. First the results of the opinion poll on March 24. Later, April 14, excerpts from the letters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, March 17, 1975

Master of mountains

Hung-jen, the author of this striking scroll, was a 17th-century Chinese painter, renowned as the greatest of the Four Masters of Anhwei, a province rich in artists. Most of these were particularly devoted to the grand and mysterious ranges of its Yellow Mountains, the Huang Shan. There was, even at that time, a school of painters named after these heights.

Anhui lies to the west of Kiangsu, the province which contains the great port of Shanghai. To the south is Chekiang, a region of lakes, rivers, and misty hills, and containing Hangchow, a town much loved by the Chinese. The painters of this province excelled in watery scenes, riparian villages, and low hills, which they liked to handle in a soft, graceful style, showing their penchant for refinement. This was in contrast to Anhwei, where the people had lost their hearts to the deep ravines, huge rocks, and remote precipices of the Huang Shan, where hermits lived, meditating upon Tao.

Hung-jen, a man of South Anhwei, seems to have partaken of both these founts of inspiration. Though a true son of his province, he was at his best with mountain scenery. He was adept in showing wide, flat tablelands high in the hills, approached by steep rises of ground and framed by angular contours. These were expressed in a mild, melancholy way, as his was an autumnal cast of thought.

Born in 1610, he passed his youth during the last years of the Ming, a very troubled period, and then lived on for another 20 years under the Ch'ing when China was occupied by the new and alien Manchurian dynasty. Distressed by these somber events, he became a monk, taking the name by which we know him. His work is pure, austere on occasion, and sensitive. Even when he was painting the massive contours of the Huang Shan he treated them with understatement, using a dry brush, and with fine, thin, lines.

In this hanging scroll we see one of the towering pinnacles Hung-jen loved and made the "master peak" of the composition. The rock formations are handled in detail, all the way up to the small flat platforms which form the summit; on the left, cascading down giant terraces, flows a slender waterfall. Lower down, in the foreground, where the stream has made its way and widened, there is a rustic bridge, a grove of thin-leaved trees, and a straw-thatched pavilion in which sits a solitary gentleman. Hung-jen puts few human figures into his pictures — as a Taoist he found nature more interesting than man.

The light, dry brushstrokes are of many tones and shades of ink, from the strongly accented dark pines which spring up in the heights to the fragile branches of the willows by the water. Cutting its way through the boulders, the stream meanders down the slope, compelling our attention, yet the whole landscape remains always under the sway of the immense, dominating peak. How silent, how pure, how mysterious it all seems! The viewer longs to climb to that lofty himself and linger there alone, listening to the water and looking up through the trees to the mountain. It was this feeling, which Hung-jen was able to engender, that made him a Great Master of Anhwei.



"The Huang Shan" ("The Yellow Mountains"): Scroll by Hung-jen, 17th-century China

Enid Saunders Candlin

But they can't

Because of their likes and dislikes, it seems that some men will try to nail down the whole universe, on only two wooden beams with three small spikes. All that love and all those stars, As far as you can see.

Jiri Sipajlo

Standing

This tall, this small, we stand in self — in inner self — that bonds us whole, knowing that as we think, thus we are — this small, this tall. . .

Bonnie May Malody

Search for the right word

Anyone interested in language should visit the nearest bookstore of the American Bible Society. There he will find the world's most translated book, the Bible, in over one thousand languages. The final product, handsomely bound and printed, conceals the agony which lies behind the translation of a very difficult text. Only a few people realize the enormous difficulties of translating a book like the Bible into any language with a different cultural and religious background. A good illustration of this point is the very word for "God," in the Judeo-Christian sense.

When the first missionaries, the Jesuits, arrived in China in the 16th century, they did not find any word in the Chinese language which would render unambiguously the term "God" — the one God of a monotheistic religion — since the Chinese had always assumed a variety of divine beings, both in Buddhism and Taoism. The Jesuits thus coined the term "T'ien-chu," that is, "Lord of Heaven." When the first Protestant missionaries arrived on the scene in the 19th century, they rejected the Catholic term "Lord of Heaven" and after long deliberations, finally adopted the ancient term "shang-ti," for "God." The trouble with this choice is that this "shang-ti," while undoubtedly one of the chief deities of very ancient China, was not the only one and had to share his power with other gods. Thus for a non-Christian Chinese this word does not mean "The Only God."

It was even worse when the missionaries came to Japan. There they used (and use) the native term "kami" for "God," but in Japanese this is a very vague word which originally meant "the upper part" and can still be used in that sense. In Shinto, the native religion of Japan, "kami" is one of the myriad divine beings, and the difference between a god and a deified ghost is not very sharp. Therefore, "kami" gives a totally misleading idea of "God" to the average Japanese.

The Christian missionaries were not the first to encounter the difficulties of translation. Centuries before them, Buddhist monks in China had faced the same task, and in some cases given a new meaning to an old word which the Christians could use as well. A good example is the term "sin," for which "tzu" was chosen by both the Buddhists and the Christians; but the original meaning of the word was, and still is, "crime," that is, violation of a law. Another such term first used by the Buddhists is "ti-yu," — "earth prison" for "hell." This should remind us that our own "paradise" is an old Persian word imported by Xenophon into Greek ("paradeisos") and meaning "a large garden as a hunting preserve."

Thus, while translation is always a great though somewhat uncertain art, it is doubly so in the case of religious scriptures which often require a cultural background unknown to the people for whom they are translated.

John L. Mish

John L. Mish is chief of the Slavonic as well as the Oriental Division of the New York Public Library.

Coming together successfully

There was a lot of prejudice against Indians in the country backwater where we moved when I was a child. The area had been settled long ago by a few families whose descendants were still there, along with a few American Indian families who were mostly ignored. However, my sister and I played with neighboring Indian children until they were sent off to Indian school.

Because our last name was O'Malley, we found that the neighborhood didn't like the Irish, either, as they suspected we were Catholics. If any of them had attended the nearest Sunday school with us in our old neighborhood, of course, they would have known better. None of the kids at school who taunted us really knew what a Protestant or Catholic was, and neither did I. Fortunately, for survival at school, however, Dad had never told us that he was also part Indian.

After we grew up, he mentioned it one day in talking of our grandmother, who lived in another state and died before we were born. When he told us, we were old settlers in the neighborhood, as many people had moved in after we did, and as prejudice in our community against "upstart" Irish drastically declined, so had religious prejudice. But the plight of Indians wasn't yet a popular cause, though people had quit saying things like "Grandpa said the only good Indian is a dead Indian."

When Dad said we were part Cherokee, I told my children, whose attitude was "So what?" Since the Indian children sent away to school had never returned to live in the community, there weren't many Indians around anymore. Also, our kids had never heard anyone called a "dirty Indian." As they already knew, they were Irish, English and Scottish; adding Cherokee to the mix didn't impress them.

I don't know what I expected when I mentioned to my old friends that I was part Indian, but I got a few

shocks. All of them, with one exception, answered, "So am I." Besides Cherokee, they named Algonquin, Apache, Cree and some other tribe I've forgotten. And as it happened, my portion of Indian blood was small potatoes compared to theirs. Some of these people had been friends for years, but they'd never mentioned it, and I don't know if they were ever proud of their original American ancestry. We moved to another part of the country, and I haven't seen most of them for years. However, I notice that many people I meet today talk about their Indian blood.

Being a distant relative of Pocahontas perhaps led me to thinking the unthinkable, at least as far as Archie Bunker is concerned. Within this melting pot of a country, how many of us have African blood? How many know it, and how many of these feel free to tell their friends who don't realize it?

With the progress made against prejudice in so few years in the community where I grew up, how long will it be before fathers will feel free to say (as Dad did when he told me Grandpa was part Indian) that Grandpa was part African? I hope it's soon, for my father's remark changed my life. I wasn't all white, as I'd assumed, but now I knew that it made no difference.

When I get too nostalgic for the good old days, I think about the prejudice against one small child who used to be me. No one ever knows how prejudice shrivels the soul until you are the target. Then you don't want anymore, anytime, anywhere for anyone: at least I don't.

So, right on, everybody, and have a happy St. Patrick's Day. Recently my husband found a wandering Jew in his pedigree and there might be a stray Irishman in yours.

Pat Johnson

The Monitor's daily religious article

Intelligence

Every man, woman, and child has a natural source of intelligence.

Irrespective of age, race, status, or background each individual can be alert, able, and attentive. He or she can acquire and retain knowledge, reason logically and effectively, and respond successfully to situations or events.

Perception and understanding are spiritual qualities inherent in all. There is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding.

Christian Science teaches that God is infinite, incorporeal, divine Mind, and that man, as the spiritual image and likeness of God, is the expression of Mind, continually manifesting His intelligence. In reality, intelligence is not a personal capacity to reason and understand. It cannot be limited, damaged, or destroyed because divine Mind's faculties are forever intact.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Intelligence is omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence. It is the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind, of the triune Principle, — Life, Truth, and Love, — named God."

Each of us is enveloped in an atmosphere of intelligence, "for in him [God] we live, and move, and have our being." As God's spiritual child, man knows only what God knows. He is ever conscious of his God-given identity as a perfect, spiritual idea, lacking

nothing. In reality, man is spontaneously and naturally receptive and responsive to good. Hence we can clearly perceive the beauty and grandeur of God's creation and are eternally aware of His presence and power.

To the degree that we stop believing in intelligent matter and look to God as the source of all intelligence we find our individual capacities enlarged and strengthened. New vistas open up in our experience as latent talents are discovered and developed and our awareness and perception are sharpened. We begin to act more intuitively, with less confusion or hesitation, accomplishing more with greater satisfaction and joy.

We all can feel the uplifting and motivating influence of divine Mind in our experience — if we are receptive. Eventually we will begin to find the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words, "Every function of the real man is governed by the divine Mind."

As we follow Christ Jesus, in the understanding of our eternal sonship and unity with God, we will be able to exercise dominion in our everyday lives. Reflecting divine intelligence, we can look beyond mere appearances to discern the real, spiritual nature of things. We can correct misunderstandings and erase false impressions or beliefs. We can, with greater patience, understanding, and love, mentally lift ourselves out of discordant situations and help others see their true spiritual identity as well.

Spiritually speaking, no one can ever be more intelligent or less intelligent than he or she is right now. Because intelligence comes from God, we all can think, see, hear, speak, and act intelligently, for this intelligence is universal and divine.

Job 32:8; Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 469; Acts 17:28; Science and Health, p. 151.

(Each item on this page may be found a translation of this title in Chinese. Four times a year an article on Christian Science appears in a Chinese translation.)

論智慧

不論男女、老、幼，我們每一個人都有智慧，都來自一個天然的泉源。

不分年齡、種族、身份或背景，每個人都是機智的，能幹的，和有觀察力的。每個人都可求得知識並將知識運用於心。每個人都能依循及精細的思考，以及成功地應付各種情況或事故。

悟力及理解力是一種普遍的品質，也是我們與生俱來的天賦品質。正如聖經「約伯記」上所說：「在人裏面有靈，全能者的靈使人有聰明。」（註一）

基督科學解釋：上帝是無限的，至上的，和神聖的。人是上帝靈性的反映及形象，是神聖的表現，經常顯示著上帝的智慧。真實的靈魂，我們用來分析及理解的智力，並不是屬於我們個人的才能，因為靈魂的智慧是永遠完整的，所以人的智慧不可能受到任何限制，損壞或被消滅。（Christian Science中文譯本）

基督科學的發現者及創立者 瑪麗·巴德·愛迪(Mary Baker Eddy)寫道：「智慧是無所不知，無所不在，及無所不能的，是上帝，無限的靈魂，亦是生命，真理與愛，三位一體的真理的基礎及永恆的品質。」（註二）

我們每個人都置身於智慧的光輝中，因為「我們生活，動作，存留，都在乎他（上帝）」。（註三）人作為上帝靈性的兒女，人的知識都是從上帝而來，而且只能瞭解上帝所知的一切。他永遠意識到得自上帝的身份是完整的。他的本質是屬靈的，所以他永不會有缺乏。實際上，人對真善美的接納及反應是自發及天然的。因此我們可以清楚地看到上帝所創造的一切的美麗與莊嚴，並且永遠地意識到上帝的存在與權威。

當我們放棄物質有智慧的信心，轉而

接納上帝是一切智慧的來源時，我們就會發現我們的才能也跟著擴大與增進。當我們發現我們潛在的才能並將它擴展，我們靈力及理解力也跟著增進時，新的境界便開始在我們人生的經驗上出現。在這方面我們能依循而進，減少迷惘不安及猶疑不決的感覺。我們能在工作上取得更大的成就，以及得到更大的滿足與歡樂。

我們若接受神聖的靈魂，便能意識到他在我們生活經驗中產生振奮和激勵的影響。總有一天，我們會像彼得愛迪夫人（Mrs. Eddy）下面所說的話中的真理：「真人的每一種機能，都是受神聖的靈魂所支配的。」（註四）

我們若從耶穌基督，與他一樣的真理人與上帝之間永恆的父子關係及合一的真理，便能支配我們日常生活中的一切。我們若反映著神聖的智慧，便能透過一切事物的表面而認識一切真實屬靈的本性，我們更能將真理糾正以及把錯誤的觀念及信仰消除。我們憑著忍耐，理解及慈愛，不但可以把自己從不和諧的處境中拯救出來，同時還可以幫助別人發現他們自己真正的靈性本質。

從屬靈的觀點來說，我們每一個人現時所擁有的智慧是不能增加或減少的，因為我們的智慧來自上帝，我們都能善用這智慧來思考，而與真理，智慧與行動，因為這智慧是普遍的，是神聖的。

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* Christian Science中文譯本是克利斯琴·愛迪生。

註一：約伯記32：8
註二：科學與健康附聖經之論 Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures 第469頁。

註三：使徒行傳17：28
註四：科學與健康（Science and Health）第151頁。

Who says beginnings are the only place to begin?

Look at the swamp at day's end, that breaks the twilight peace for the heron's sudden release. Look at the heart that splits for the poem's escape. Each could have slept forever with a smiling face. Let's have some praise for endings, please.

Diana Der Hovanessian

Spring time

It doesn't take long, does it? One of the tepid March days Will start my tulips And there are green ears and round heads of crocuses, The little bodiced dresses of daffodils, Jingling bluebells, Tulip loving cups.

Katherine Saunders

Daily Bible verse

The Lord giveth wisdom; out of his mouth cometh knowledge and understanding. Proverbs 2:6

Being all that you are

Within the heart of every man, woman, and child is a deep-seated desire for fulfillment. Many have found that a more-alive understanding of the Bible has released God-given talents. They have begun to understand their capabilities as the children of God.

Would you like to understand more of this for yourself?

A book that can help you fulfill your promise as the child of God is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that speaks to the heart in simple, direct terms of the truths of God's goodness and power. His ever-present love. In Science and Health you can learn more about God as the source of intelligence, vision and strength for all His sons and daughters. You can find freedom to be what you are.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Monday, March 17, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

What you can say in court

The United States has managed to get along without a uniform code for rules of evidence in federal courts. Now, after years of study and debate, such a code will go into effect July 1 — with the support of some high-level legal voices and opposition of others.

The headlinemaking federal court cases of the past two years dramatize the importance of sound rules of evidence in such courts. The rights of individuals and the demands of fact-finding have to be justly weighed in determining such matters as how much to limit hearsay evidence; how much to exclude confidential communications as "privileged"; and how much to permit attacks on a witness's credibility through evidence of past felonies.

Whatever one's views on the new code, it is now a fact, passed by Congress after it refused simply to accept a version offered by the Supreme Court. And the best way to get the most out of the code is to see it not as an end in itself but a path toward improving both federal and state judicial processes.

President Ford, in urging passage of the codification legislation, seemed wise not to claim it as wide-ranging reform in itself but as a "basis for reform." The measure will lend "uniformity, accessibility, intelligibility, and a basis for reform and growth in our evidentiary rules which are sadly lacking in present law," said lawyer Ford.

Opponents of the legislation have echoed what such a dis-

tinguished federal judge as Henry J. Friendly argued two years ago: that evidence is "not the kind of subject that lends itself to codification" but is particularly suited to the "common law system of judicial development by examination of the actual facts in each case in an adversary system."

To which a supporter of codification says that, true, it might not be necessary — if all judges were of Judge Friendly's quality. The task now will be to ensure that the legislated uniformity of rules actually serves uniformity of justice.

On some debated points — such as "privileged" conversations and newsmen's confidentiality — the legislators finally chose to leave matters to existing state and federal laws. As for hearsay evidence, the code allows room for interpreting some admissibility beyond the list of specific conditions permitting such evidence.

In line with a trend favoring less secrecy in government, the Congress wisely rejected a rule proposed by the Supreme Court that would have protected government evidence too broadly and vaguely in the eyes of such critics as the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Perhaps, after all the effort, a more creative or innovative code might have been expected. But this "basis for reform," in the President's phrase, ought to be taken as a means of spurring progress rather than stifling it.

The Kurds' final battle?

It is not entirely clear what is happening in the mountain fastnesses of northern Iraq. But sketchy reports indicate that, with Iran no longer aiding the Kurdish rebels there, the Iraqi Government is moving swiftly to overrun them. The Kurds' long war against Baghdad may thus be coming to an end.

Several motivations seem to underlie the accord concluded recently between Iraq and Iran, under which Iran agreed to stop supporting the Kurds. The Shah apparently has realized that the Kurds could never win their battle and that if the war went on indefinitely Iran might be drawn in directly. He is also eager to obtain Iraqi concessions on a disputed waterway along which oil flows.

Iraq, for its part, wants to stop a guerrilla war that has been extremely costly in money and lives. There has been grumbling in the Iraqi Army and a growing public revulsion against the war. In a larger context, perhaps, there is also a mutual desire to consolidate the unity of OPEC, of which both Iraq and Iran are members.

What the future holds for Iraq's two million or so Kurds is now a big unknown. Presumably the Shah, who reportedly has reopened his border to Kurdish refugees fleeing the current Iraqi offensive, has insisted that Baghdad give the Kurds a fair deal.

This would mean a degree of autonomy but certainly not full self-government. The chief concern in Baghdad is to consolidate the still-fragile national unity of a country that is made up of splintering minorities.

In any event, one can only hope that a people who fought so hard and bravely for their national aspirations will be given new opportunity for economic and political development. The Kurds cannot hope for an independent state, but their desire for a measure of autonomy ought to be satisfied.

Gasoline follies

Buy a car to stimulate the economy, and then avoid driving it to save gasoline. This is the kind of ironic advice that is calling on Americans' sense of humor as well as sense of responsibility while their government tries to decide What To Do. Cut down on gasoline, they are urged, even as their gas dealers are exhorted to sell, sell, sell.

Television commentator David Brinkley's wry solution is perhaps too radical: Keep your car polished but parked, and sit in it once in a while on Sunday. More seriously, Republican Representative Peyser of New York urges government action against oil companies' alleged pressure tactics to increase retail gas sales — "blackmailing our gas station operators into subverting gas conservation efforts."

Certainly the government should be even-handed in expecting industry as well as consumer cooperation in energy conservation. If it isn't, no one should be surprised when America's competitive system offers motorists free dishes to buy the gas the President has asked them to leave in the pump.

That's entertainment?

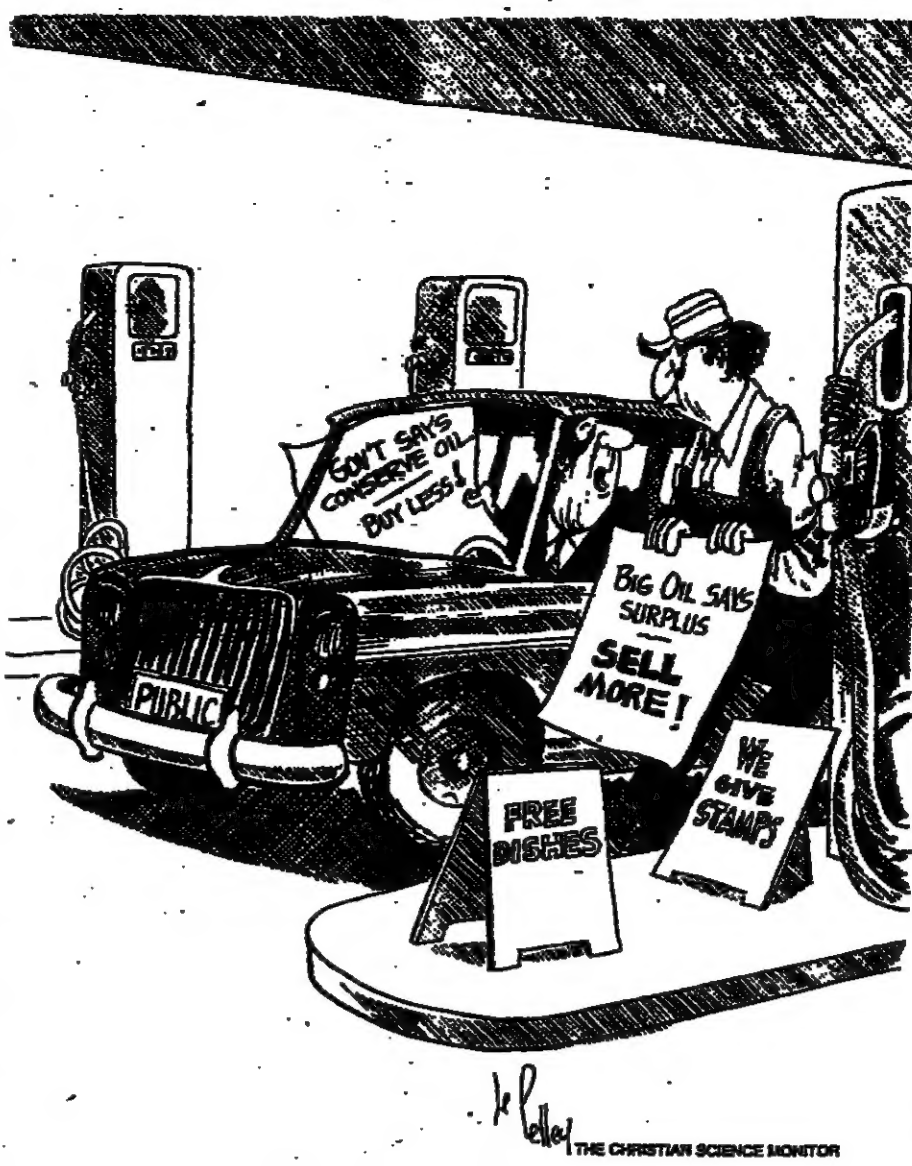
Ever since the legendary days of the Marvel Motion Picture Company ("If it's a good picture, it's a Marvel!"), Hollywood has turned out the occasional "disaster" movie. Television screens are still awash with the old "Hurricane," for example.

But too many cinematic catastrophes are riding in on that more recent 90-foot tidal wave which sank the Poseidon in a sea of money. It is hard to take them seriously, especially when the filmic fakery makes even youngsters laugh. Yet here is part of the problem — disaster becomes one

more callously accepted commodity of public diversion. Melodramatically exploited again and again, it deadens sensitivity to human suffering. The ads for movie-made calamity ironically compete with appeals to help victims of actual calamity. Talent and compassion get lost in commerce and spectacle.

There must be something better for all-star casts to do. There is certainly something better for audiences to do. But, until they stop paying for disaster, someone will give it to them. That's entertainment?

"O.K., fill her up... but v-e-r-y slowly"



Let's think

Footnote on the pardon

By Edwin D. Canham

In the whole sequence of events relating to last year's presidential crisis, nothing came with a more abrupt shock than President Ford's total pardon of former President Nixon. A good part of national opinion reacted with concern. It ended the Ford "honeymoon" which otherwise might have been a much more protracted and constructive period. Therefore any further evidence bearing on President Ford's decision is important to the historical record.

Recently Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor who handled the cases which led to many indictments and prosecutions, told the Texas Daily Newspaper Association of his advice to President Ford. He discussed the circumstances under which former President Nixon might have been indicted or tried. The heart of his conclusion was that the indictment could scarcely have come in less than a year, and the whole process might have taken three years. He might have recalled that it took still longer to clean up the Teapot Dome cases in the 1920s.

Inflamed opinion

Mr. Jaworski reminded the newspaper people that Mr. Nixon, like anybody else, had a constitutionally guaranteed right to a fair trial and the presumption of innocence until found guilty. When he resigned, the press and airwaves were filled with sensationalism with the hearings before the House Judiciary Committee and the statements of most leaders of Congress. Evidence relating to Mr. Nixon's involvement in the crimes for

which others had already been indicted bristled from every headline and broadcast.

Obviously it would have been very difficult to give Mr. Nixon the elementary rights guaranteed to him under the Sixth and other Amendments to the Constitution. Never before had public opinion been so inflamed. It is hard to imagine how the judicial process could have been more difficult.

Conceive, then, the situation had the pardon not been granted. Mr. Nixon had retreated to San Clemente, where his ill health was soon disclosed. He had been disgraced. He had been "tried" in the court of public opinion and before a committee of the Congress. His "guilt" in every practical sense of the term had been established and admitted by all but a few determined loyalists.

Pressures on administration

But had the legal processes been still hanging over Mr. Nixon, the Ford administration, and the country, the emotional and technical situation would have been very complex and disruptive. In addition, those accused of crime in the United States are guaranteed a speedy trial, though they often do not get it and sometimes do not want it. Yet that is one of the constitutional rights.

The Ford administration had to get on with the job of running the country. It faced enormous difficulties. President Ford had the unquestioned constitutional right of issuing a pardon, even for alleged crimes that had

Readers write

'Cheap basic foods'

To The Christian Science Monitor
Re: "Cheap basic foods"

I am certain that the San Francisco Consumer Action group has the best of intentions in its planned negotiations "with food retailers and processors to work out a more equitable price system for food staples." However, if SFCA makes this a major effort, I hope they do much more thoughtful analysis on the nature of the problem.

Food staples do not come originally from retailers and processors; food comes from the earth. That the retailers and processors make a fortune and cause inflated prices is just one of many examples of how undemocratic our economy is. It seems that a far wiser action for groups such as SFCA is to bypass the middle-person, who has a vested interest in profits for himself, and democratize the marketplace by establishing neighborhood food cooperatives.

I have belonged to a food co-op for about eight months. I eat very well, and yet my food budget has remained under a dollar a day. (Of course I avoid eating off the top of the food chain which also helps keep prices down.) The co-op is customer owned and managed. Perhaps more important than economics: when I enter the co-op I feel a sense of community — people working together to get themselves good food at a good price; compare that feeling to what you get upon entering one of those social wastelands called "supermarkets."

Lansing, Mich. Mark K. Leach

Kafka in America

To The Christian Science Monitor

In view of the recent public concern concerning illegal immigrants it is illuminating to study the legal methods of immigration and the rewards a crumb to those citizens who choose this path.

While residing in London I married an English lady barrister. Upon returning to America I filed (on Dec. 1) the required documents with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Dallas) in order that she could join me. With luck my wife will receive her resident's visa in six months' time. Meanwhile she is allowed into the United States on a valid visitor's visa because (according to INS logic) as wife of a citizen she can no longer visit. If we had married, or had only been engaged, my wife could, of course, have come immediately.

My next move is to solicit help from all sources and to send my beloved map of the Rio Grande and a swift suit.

Kafka is not dead. He is running the Immigration and Naturalization Service. San Francisco William E. Monahan

\$13 million postage due

To The Christian Science Monitor

After reading the item regarding the financial plight of the postal service, one wonders how said service expects to save \$13 million on unpaid letters where stamps are missing intentionally or accidentally. In the past was not the postage due collected by the postman? How then, does add up to \$13 million lost?

Since the new ruling, a letter with missing postage is sent to the dealer office, and then returned to the sender for a "postage due" collector. How does that process save money? No wonder the postal service operates in the red. Why not double the amount when collecting postage, due for the services rendered, and earn a extra \$13 million?

Phoenix, Ariz. Kathrynne Robb

Defending mining

To The Christian Science Monitor

While my career lifetime has been devoted to mining I have never defended many of the past or a few of the present mining practices with regard to land use and reclamation. However, your recent editorial consisting of a hypothetical interview with George Washington ("Le George say it") and its very thoughtless slur on the mining industry does demand a response.

To quote: "Q. What about the need for minerals?" "A. Commerce and industry are the best mines of a nation." Come now, gentlemen. Aside from the probability that the quote was taken out of context, what kind of commerce and industry can exist without minerals? Not one that I can think of!

Cedar City, Utah James G. Ward

'Nabby-pamby' hope

To The Christian Science Monitor

One doesn't know whether to cry or laugh at the letter writer who takes the Monitor to task for its article, "Chile's cultural dusk," which labels pro-Communist. He says that Vietnam has shown us that Communists are ruthless. I wonder how he would characterize the military junta's take-over in Chile or the My Lai massacre in Vietnam.

As antidote to ruthlessness, no matter where it rears its ugly head, what the letter writer calls "nabby-pamby do-gooder-type democratic process" is still "the last best hope on earth."

Cambridge, Mass. Silvio Zasseti

'Tush, tush!'

To The Christian Science Monitor

Under the headline, "Economics shake Ford candidacy," an article stated that "this grim economic picture has brought about a whole new political ball game."

Such foreboding headlines are not really necessary, for it is common knowledge that Ford cannot possibly stand on his record and win the 1976 election. Everyone knows that he is responsible for our present sky-rocketing inflation, the current recession, rising unemployment, the Midwest blizzard in January, the earthquake in South America last year, the Vietnam war, and the energy crisis.

To cap this whole sordid mess, Ford had the audacity to prepare and submit a sound program to combat inflation and the recession. And he also poured salt in political wounds when he aroused Congress from its peaceful slumber by shouting at it to wake up and go to work.

Tush, tush! How could we possibly elect such a man to the presidency in 1976?

Minneapolis Louis W. Kritzer

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

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